The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,316.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Mahratta, 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 31st August, at noon.

	Sept.		
Leave Bombay	31	Leave Negapatam	10
" Carwar	"	" Pondicherry	11
" Mangalore	3	" Madras	13
" Cannanore	4	" Coconada	15
" Calicut	4	" Vizagapatam	16
" Beypore	4	" Bimlipatam	16
" Cochin	5	" Gopalpore	17
" Tuticorin	6	" False Point	18
" Colombo	8	Arrives Calcutta	19
" Galle	8		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Abyssinia, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Saturday, the 4th September at 4 P.M.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Bussorah	24
" Kurrachee	8	" Fao	25
" Guadur	9	" Bushire	26
" Muscat	12	" Linga	28
" Bunder Abbas	14	" Bunder Abbas	30
" Linga	15		Oct.
" Bahrein	16	" Muscat	2
" Bushire	18	" Guadur	4
" Fao	19	" Kurrachee	6
Arrive Bussorah	20	Arrive Bombay	9

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

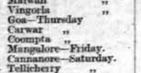
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Kurrachee, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship MARTABAN, 555 tons, 110 H. P., Commander M. L. Hibbert, to Cochin, on TUESDAY, the 7th September, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz.,

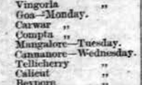
Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Cochin	Tuesday.	Leave Cochin	Tuesday.
" Ruttnagherry	Wednesday.	" Beypore	Wednesday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	Thursday.
" Goa	Thursday	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Friday.
" Coompta	"	" Coompta	Saturday.
" Mangalore	Friday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Saturday.	" Goa	"
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	Sunday.
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Ruttnagherry	Monday.
Arrive Cochin	Sunday.	Arrive Bombay	Tuesday.

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
" Ruttnaghery	Sunday.	" Beypore	Monday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	Tuesday.
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Wednesday
" Coompta	"	" Coompta	Thursday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	"
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	Friday.
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Ruttnaghery	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 28th instant. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE & BIRCAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 23rd August, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship PANDORA, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship Pandora.

Bombay, 13th August, 1869.

NOTICES.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY,
LANDING AND SHIPPING, LAW, COMMISSION, INDENT, SURVEY, PLANS, ACCOUNTS, CORRESPONDENCE, ENGAGEMENT OF HORSES, EMPLOYMENTS, SCHEDULE OF INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, GENERAL BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, MERCHANDISE, &c., &c.

N. B.—Orders attended to promptly.
Sufficient security furnished.
Terms exceedingly moderate.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation.
To the Public mind ;
FOR HERE.

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, to any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & CO., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

JEWANJEE & Co.

Poona, 1st July, 1869.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and solicitation a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for 1 aveller, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing place of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
½ " Under Vests.
2 " Linen Collars,
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.
½ " Fine Merino Drawers.
½ " Colored Handkerchiefs.
1 " White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.
1 Rug with Straps,
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat,
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay, BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the steam ship BURMAH, 1025 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Lewis, as an extra steamer to BUSHIRE and BUSHEH, on THURSDAY, the 26th August, at 8 A.M. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Office of Messrs W. Nicol & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1869, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of passing the following Resolution :—

That the Company be wound up voluntarily under Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India ;

And for the appointment of a Liquidator or Liquidators, and for fixing his or their remuneration.

T. WILSON,
G. MANSON,
JAMES W. BROWN, } Directors.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of One Shilling in the Pound sterling, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, 26th August, to Creditors whose Claims have been admitted by the Court.

For the Official Liquidator,
WILL. STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd August, 1869.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and the supplies sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at BANDORA HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Bandora Hill, the PROPERTY of D. RICHMOND, Esq., proceeding up-country, consisting of Glass Ware, White and Blue Dinner and Breakfast Services, Plated Cruets, Egg, and Liquor Frames, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Blackwood Camp Washing and Dressing Tables, Easy, Armed and other Chairs, Chiffoniers, Sideboard, Screens, Cothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Camp Cots, a Cottage Piano, a Bagatelle Table with Balls and Cues complete, 2 Revolvers in cases by Dean and Adam, valuable Books, Marble Time-piece, Table Ornaments, a fine rate Double Wall Jubbulpore Tent 16 feet square with good Carpets and a protection, a large Sleeping Tent with room, large Wire Meat Safe, Ice Box, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

No Catalogues ; and property will be on view from Thursday afternoon, the 26th instant.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 24th August, 1869.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., at PILOT STATION, UPPER COLABA.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his above residence, the PROPERTY of D. S. IRVIN, Esq., proceeded to Europe, the same comprising Glass, Crockery and Plated Wares, Blackwood Round, Washing, and Dressing Tables, Easy and other Chairs, Conversation Couches, Camp Cots, Marble Time-piece, Cupboard and Chest of Drawers, Cottage Piano, Bagatelle Table, Hanging Argand Lamp, Pictures, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Sundries.

No Catalogues, and the property ; will be on view from Wednesday evening.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

23rd August, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs. A.
A New Edition of the late Lieut. Pye's Handbook for Officers in Native Regiments (including the Furlough Regulations of 1869, corrected to 1st June 1869	2 0
A Collection of Useful Sentences &c. in English and Arabic.	1 0
Sukoontula Natuck (a dramatic story published in the Persian character	3 0
Claret's Royal Arch Freemasonry (with lock and key)	15 0
Mysteries of Freemasonry	2 4
Enquire Within Upon Everything	1 10
Regel's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases	6 12
Handbook of Heraldry (Illustrated)	5 12
Saint Louis and Calvin (great Christians of France)	2 8
Lillywhite's Cricketer's Companion, for 1869	0 12
Croquet, its Implements and Laws	0 8
Parlour Pastimes	2 12
Adventures on Great Hunting Grounds	2 12
The Old Forest Ranger	3 12
Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour (illustrated)	15 0

Bombay, 23rd August, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICE.

COLT'S
New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge
REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY.
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

The undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for Books from England, and to resume generally the business of the above Firm. A fresh supply of Books, Stationery, &c., is shortly expected. All orders to be addressed to

CHESSON and WOODHALL,
Booksellers, Stationers, &c.,
Hummum Street.
JANE WOODHALL,
Sole Partner.

Bombay, 9th August, 1869.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils ; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

NOTICES.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The above Society issues Policies of Assurance on the lives of Naval and Military Officers, when not at sea nor engaged in active service, at the same rates of premium as are charged to Civilians.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS on the ESTATE of the late Captain B. J. BONNOR, R.A., are requested to send them to me for adjustment without delay. H. L. ELLABY, Captain R. A.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Deolalee, 19th August, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—For the convenience of VISITORS to POONA during the ensuing Holidays and Races, ordinary RETURN TICKETS, issued on and after FRIDAY next the 13th instant, until the end of September next, will be available for return within seven days from the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 12th August, 1869. General Traffic Manager.

SALE of LAND at CARWAR.—NOTICE is

hereby given, that EIGHT BUILDING SITES, each measuring 80 feet by 80 feet, situated in the plot of ground known as "The Ten Acres," in the Town of Carwar, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Cutchery at Carwar, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of September next.

The terms and conditions of sale, as also plan of the ground, may be seen at the Superintendent's Office, Carwar.

F. SHEPPARD,
Acting Collector Canara, and President Carwar Municipality.

Carwar, 16th August, 1869.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

NOTICE TO PERFORMING MEMBERS.

The FIRST PRACTICE MEETING of the Society will be held in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, 2nd September, at a quarter past 5 P.M., and will last for about one hour.

The Music for practice will be shortly announced.

The Committee have made arrangements for a Musical Director for the Season.

The Committee trust that both Ladies and Gentlemen will assist in promoting the success of the Society by attending regularly at the Practices.

The dates decided upon for future Practice Meetings will be duly advertised.

A. WAKE,
H. S. BOSTOCK, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.

APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3½ o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st July last.

II. To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, who retires by rotation.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant until after the Meeting. REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay, 19th August, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of August, 1869, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1869, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration ; and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager.
Secretaries.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from this date to 31st instant.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., from parties wishing to SUPPLY a STEAMER, not under 700 tons, for three months certain, or such further period as she may be required, for the purpose of assisting in carrying out the relief of Troops this season. Tenders should specify the rate per ton per month.

2. Ventilation to be laid and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the Troop Decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the owners.

3. Fuel, Water, and Provisions for the Troops will be supplied by Government, but such Water Casks and Tanks as may belong to the Vessel should be made available for the reception of Water for the Troops, and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

4. The Vessel accepted will require to be docked, ballasted, and ready for final survey by the 18th proximo.

5. The Agent for Transports will furnish any further necessary information fo parties tendering.

6. The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P.M., of MONDAY the 6th September next, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the HARBOUR and PILOTAGE BOARD.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Provisions, &c."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on the Tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Lighthouse, Signal Station, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments, as required by the Indenting Officers.

Estimated schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned ; but the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of Tenders and other information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on application.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Nor reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Separate Tenders will also be received up to the above date for the supply of Coal on similar conditions. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Coal."

SAMUEL A. GLIDDON,
Acting Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board. Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Now ready,
THIRD EDITION,

THE CODE of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

(Act XXV. of 1861 and Act VIII. of 1869,) annotated up to date, with numerous Rulings of all the superior Courts, and with Appendices containing the Laws relating to the trial of European British Subjects, and several important Decisions of High Courts on their Original Jurisdiction ; also the Whipping, Evidence, Extradition, and Police Acts, and other Miscellaneous Acts and Rules of Practice relating to the Procedure in Criminal Courts in British India.

By H. T. PRINSEP,
Bengal Civil Service.

Price Rs. 16 ; or by post, Rs. 17 cash.

THACKER, VINING, & Co., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CIGAR-HOLDERS,
PLAIN AND CARVED,

Just Received, a fresh batch of
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,
Made expressly for Mr. J. NEUBERG.

PONDICHERRY
"LONG COMMON" CHEROOTS,
"INDIANA" CIGARS,
Made under the superintendence of the principal supplier at Pondicherry for J. NEUBURG.

MANILLA CIGARS, No. 2.
Just to hand—Rs. 45 per 1,000.

HAVANNA CIGARS.
At greatly Reduced Prices to clear old Stock.

TOBACCO.

Thos. Bear's Smoking Mixture.
Do. Imperial Tobacco.
Do. Latakia.
Do. Cut Cavendish.

HONEY DEW CAVENDISH in Sticks.

J. NEUBERG.

CLEARING STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS, GLASS WARE, WALL PAPER, and TOYS, at Half Price for Cash, will last only till the end of this month.

6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN ; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

	HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	" 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	" 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	" 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	" 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	" 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	" 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Ditto	6	" 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

	SHIRT DEPARTMENT.		
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12½	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Lone Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	" 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ..... each ..	7	" 30

	SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

	TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	" 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	" 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	" 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	" 6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	" 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Maulds	12	" 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

	HAT DEPARTMENT.		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Egglington	Drab latest shape Tall	10 0
	Jerome		
	Cantab		
	Eli	Drab	7 8
	Derby	and	
	Worthing	Black	
	Brighton		
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16 0

	COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	" with Tie	7	0
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	" with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	" with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2	8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS.	Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.	
BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT.	The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every quisite for a sea or land Outfit.	
ELLWOOD HELMETS.	Hunting Shooting Riding Walking	With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.
HAWKES' HELMETS.	The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.	

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
	do. do. chased	15	" 30
	do. do. enameled	16	" 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	" 30
	do. Shirt Studs	14	" 30
	do. Collar Studs	8	" 15
	do. Scarf Rings	10	" 15
	do. Guard Pins	10	" 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes		
	Damask Table Cloths to dine four to twenty		
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½	to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½	" 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty		30

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.
Apollo House. Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

By H. T. PRINSEP,
Bengal Civil Service.

Price Rs. 16 ; or by post, Rs. 17 cash.

THACKER, VINING, & Co., BOMBAY.

IM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET declining. Rates as quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	690
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	185
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,620
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	325
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
12,576	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	290
37,696	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	143
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1625
10,500	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	980
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	620
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	210
47,00	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1210
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Fort Canning	260

* For cash.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,725
100	5,800	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	785
800	500	all	12 pc.	Byculla Mills	265
200	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	150
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	690
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1300
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

SHIPPING COMPANY.

...	500	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1,290

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares 198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares ..... Par.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	250	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200	Albert Co. Kurrachee	875
250	3,000	850	30 do.	Alexandria Press Co.	640
...	12,000	11,000	1750	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
200	2,000	all	400 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,300
200	500	all	100 do.	Do. New	580
500	1,850	all	100 do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,400
350	2,500	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,300
150	8,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co.	10,000
300	2,000	1,800	100	Framji Cowasji Press	1,325
200	5,000	all	625 pc.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,350
200	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	340
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Timevelly Press Co.	1,700

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	875
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g's Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	215

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.			
500	50	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	52
25	18½	...	Do. China	5
200	30	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15 –16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	65	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	460
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
Ceylon	60 Do. do.	216

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113½
Five per cent.	100½
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl.
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	103½
Do. Do. Market Rate	102½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208-10
Bar Silver	,,	106-10
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

CALCUTTA.—18TH AUGUST, 1869.

Government Securities.—A large amount of 4 per cent. was bought at Rs. 94-8 or 5-8 discount. 5 per cent of 1856-57 sold at Rs. 108-10, and small amounts at Rs. 108-12. A good deal of business was done in 10 years' Debentures at Rs. 107-0 to 107-2, and some 15 years' Debentures at Rs. 107-8 to 107-10.

The following transactions in shares were reported:—

Sinnia Bank shares, at Rs. 500, exclusive of the dividend.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares, at Rs. 465 and 470.

Fort Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, 30 at Rs. 265 each, and a few at Rs. 260.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 52.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 23.

Bridge, Captain, 21st Fusiliers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Mostyn, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Baillie, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Army, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 23.

Bridge, Captain, 21st Fusiliers, on leave, to Poona.

Morse, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Khandalla.

Thacker, Colonel, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

The following Officers will leave to-day for England:—

Mulock, Captain, 93rd Regiment, on sick leave.

Thunder, Captain, 21st Fusiliers, on leave.

Haslerigg, Captain, 21st Fusiliers, on leave.

Pinkerton, Surgeon, S. G. V., on duty.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 21st August, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following transfers:—

Sind Frontier Field Force.—Cornet C. A. Lucas, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Sind Horse, to 1st Sind Horse as 2nd Squadron Subaltern, continuing to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer of the latter corps in addition to his own duties.

Cornet H. F. E. Lucas, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 1st Sind Horse to 3rd Sind Horse as 2nd Squadron Subaltern, continuing to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer of the latter corps in addition to his own duties.

Captain E. H. Ashe, officiating Wing Subaltern, 8th N. I., performed the duties of Quarter Master, in addition to his own, from 2nd to 29th April 1869.

Captain W. H. Ross, Station Staff Officer, Asseerghur, was in command of the Station from the 21st to the 31st July 1869.

The following order is confirmed:—

Asseerghur Station Order, dated 1st August, 1869, appointing Major Sheppard, 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., to the Command of the Station, in addition to his other duties.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 9th August 1869.)

BANDS AND MESSES.

Adverting to G. O. No. 10, of the 25th January 1866, it is hereby notified that His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has decided that British Officers probationers for the Staff Corps, who are permitted to withdraw therefrom and to rejoin their regiments, shall be exempt from payment of Regimental Mess and Band subscriptions while on probation; or in other words, shall not be subject to the rule which renders Officers who fail to pass for the Staff Corps, liable to the subscriptions in question.

EMBARKATIONS—PASSAGES—TRANSPORTS.

The following Horse Guards' General Order is republished for general information:—

No. 64 (Embarkations,) June 1869.

On board ship, when troops of more than one corps are embarked, Captains having the brevet rank of Field Officer will be allotted cabins in priority to Captains not having such brevet rank, whether the officers belong to the same regiment or not.

MOONSHEES—SCHOOLS.

It is notified for information and guidance that the Government of India has been pleased to extend the provisions of General Order No. 26 of the 30th January 1868, [sanctioning a Moonshee for two or more Batteries of Artillery] to wings of British regiments of Infantry detached from Regimental Head Quarters for considerable periods, such as when the wings garrisoning two separate stations may be expected to be apart for a year or two.

It must be understood that no extra Moonshee will be allowed during the temporary detachment of wings as occasionally happens during the cold season.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal
	Coffee		Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

Steamer Mahratta, to Malabar Coast.

Steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf.

Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.

Schooner Mahi, to Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 18 North East .....

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 31st Aug., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	Aug. 31	Saturday	Oct. 16
,,	Sept. 7	,,	,, 23
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 25	,,	Nov. 6
,,	Oct. 2	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 9	,,	,, 20

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 3rd Sept., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Sept. 3	Friday	Oct. 15
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 29
,,	Oct. 1	,,	Nov. 12

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native anguages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line n the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own anguage), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period hat may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an exceedingly moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—A MEETING of the POLICY-HOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, at No. 12 Bampuji Row, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of taking such steps as may be deemed advisable for protecting the interest of the concerned.

MANISTY & HURRELL.

23rd August, 1869.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

	Rs. as.
Price, per Copy	0 4
Annual Subscription	12 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NEWELL—August 22nd, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. W. Newell, P. & O. Company's Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

FERNANDEZ—August 19th, at Calicut, of cholera, Gertrude Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. E. Fernandez, deeply regretted.

WILLIAMSON—August 22nd, at his son's residence, Gunnish Khind, James Williamson, Esq., Warden Dockyard, aged 74.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

O'KINEALY—August 11th, the wife of J. O'Kinealy, Esq., B. C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

GRIMLEY—August 15th, at Berhampore, of convulsions, Henry Carpenter, the second and beloved son of W. H. Grimley, Esq., C. S., aged 2 years and 4 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1869.

THE French Emperor has sustained a very serious loss by the death of Marshal Niel. He was one of the ablest men in the Cabinet, one of the best speakers in the Chambers, and of incontestable superiority as an administrator. Moreover, he was one who stuck to his last—the army; he had not, like M. Rouher, to vindicate everything, defend everything, at the cost of truth, and he stood up also as a guarantee to the military element that, in the Councils of the Empire, its interests were not overlooked, it's desires considered and often obeyed. Coming at a crisis when the Chambers have won a sort of victory—whether real or sham remains to be proved—the death of Marshal Niel is a bad thing for the personal cause of Napoleon III. M'Mahon is the only surviving available famous soldier of the Second Empire's wars. There are generals, but no more dukes, and Count Palikao is not of the calibre of a Niel.

The future of French history, we observe, interests our home contemporaries, and one of them puts forth the odd theory that as the French are the victims of mere chance—in a manner different of course from other nations—it may be expected that chance will play them a new trick. What instruction can we hope to get out of such a philosophy of history? Surely, if we wish to know why one nation differs from another, we must investigate its character. Now the brilliant and witty French people have always been the same, and the uncertainty of the future, arising from internal dissensions, is not greater now than it was in the seventeenth century. If the First Napoleon had been a different man, we are told, events would have been different! But we may fairly assume that had he not been an imperious man of genius, who exactly suited the French people, they would not have allowed him to resign for so many years. He gratified and gave effect to their strongest passions. It was not because he "personified democracy in purple" that he was triumphant; it was because he represented the lust of Domination and the passion for Glory which lie deep in the French character. There are many noble Frenchmen who mourn over the existence of these characteristics, and civilization, real liberty—if ever they get it—may greatly modify them, but they are the elements of strength which lie at the root of Napoleonic triumphs. So long as Napoleon III. remains sane and master of himself, he will keep his seat and his power because he will play on the passions of the nation he governs, as well as rule it with an iron rod, and shoot down resistance if need be.

THE demands of the British manufacturers upon India are not always consistent. Here is Mr. Edward Baines, who represents the manufacturing town of Leeds, requiring the Government to push a railway from Burmah into Western China, and at the very same time the Manchester and Liverpool folk were scolding the same Government for the meagreness of its railway extension policy in India itself. Western China! Why, the Secretary of State passes over without remark the project of the Supreme Government to begin at once a railway from Rangoon to Prome. Verily, Mr. Baines is an exacting old gentleman. When India is supplied fairly, we may think of Burmah and Western China. But the gentlemen who want more railways in India and adjacent countries have the remedy in their own hands—they can subscribe the capital and make them. British capital won't come to India for public works. Lord Halifax lamented that his attempt to divert capital from foreign lands to Indian fields had failed. One reason of this failure is that those who are most clamorous for British capital do all they can to render the proposed investment insecure by undermining British rule. It is want of confidence in the stability of our position that blocks out capital without a guarantee; and the want of confidence is created by the persistent efforts of those who work steadily toward one end—the supersession of British by native rule. Let the manufacturers who want to spend ten millions a year on railway extension subscribe it without a guarantee. No doubt the mills of Lancashire and Cheshire are partially starving for want of cotton, but that is no reason why the internal policy of India should be one-sided, nor why the bulk of the railway loans should go to make cotton lines, nor why India should risk famine in order that the spindles of Manchester should be kept ceaselessly going. Manchester has secured two more cotton railways—those to Veerumgaum and Hoobleé; besides, there is the much-trumpeted miniature line to Khangaon, which somehow they have not yet celebrated by a dinner at the London Tavern, and really we must continue to believe that India exists for something more than cotton Lancashire, like Mr. Baines, is too exacting.

WE regret to see that the home authorities have determined to manufacture the supplies of Snider cartridges intended for India. Captain Vivian explained that the Boxer ammunition sent here had seriously deteriorated. The *Globe* states the nature of the injury, and affirms that although heat and moisture combined have eaten away the metal case, yet that cartridges in this condition are not absolutely, but only relatively, imperfect. The writer mentions a case where fair practice was made with cartridges which had been under the sea on the West Coast of Africa, and points out the reason. The base cap is the vital point in the Boxer ammunition. In future the supply is to be sent out in air-tight cases, and means are to be devised for counteracting the effects observed. Now, it would surely be desirable that experiments should be tried in this country for the purpose of ascertaining what metallic composition will best resist the chemical action of heat and moisture. And, considering that India might be isolated for a short time, would it not be wise to make her self-sustaining, as far as possible, in all that relates to warfare? Is it the cost of manufacturing ammunition, or a dread lest the secret should be revealed, that induces the home authorities to monopolise the fabrication of such a vital article? The first reason has far more force than the second. The Boxer cartridge is a work of art; it cannot be improvised. Anybody can make Enfield cartridges, not so the elaborate fabric required for the Snider or the Henry-Martini. Without wishing to dogmatize on a difficult subject, we think imperial interests would be best served were it possible to fabricate, in this country, all, or nearly all, the ammunition that may be needed. In case of necessity India should be able to exert all her force, ashore and afloat, independently of England. She represents the power of the Empire in the East, and should be placed in a position always to play her part in any emergency.

WE are glad to hear that the Rajah of Gondul has given Rs. 400 in aid of the Penny Readings so successful at Poona. The money will be used to improve the room where the readings take place.

ACT No. XVIII. of 1869 of the Governor General of India in Council (the General Stamp Act) received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 13th August, and is promulgated in a "Gazette of India" Extraordinary.

THE Government of India has authorised the Government of the North-Western Provinces to employ, for a period not exceeding six months, a special officer on an allowance of Rs. 150 a month for the duty of collecting the rules, laws, and regulations applicable to the non-regulation portions of those provinces.

As an experimental measure, the Government of India has sanctioned an arrangement whereby the public may obtain, at the Calcutta Paper Currency Exchange Office, supplies of small silver and copper coin in exchange for their notes. A similar experiment will also be tried on a small scale in the North-Western Provinces.

IT appears from our Afghanistan news that Abdool Azeez Khan, a son of the late Ameer, has been taken prisoner and sent from Candahar to Cabul, where he will be detained as a prisoner but probably treated kindly. On his arrival at Cabul the Ameer embraced him and the Sirdar wept. Shere Ali has still some of the milk of human kindness left, though sparing no pains to secure himself against his enemies. He proved in an incident our correspondent mentions that he could be both just and consistent. An aged and venerable Sirdar, towards whom he showed special marks of respect, appeared before him in durbar and pleaded pathetically for the restoration of his jageer; and the Ameer, adhering to the policy he has begun, refused to accede to the prayer, but increased the pecuniary allowance granted to the Sirdar to an equivalent of the proceeds of the jageer. It appears that Ismail Khan, who escaped from custody as he was being taken to British territory, was at Swat as the guest of the Akhoond, and thought of going to Turkistan. The son and heir of the Shah of Bokhara, who, as mentioned on a former occasion, had come to Tukhtapool, intended to visit Cabul, notwithstanding the Shah had sent a messenger to urge him to return to Bokhara, making one condition only—that he should remain at peace. The Ameer disapproves under these circumstances of the Prince's project, but will entertain him duly if he visits the Afghan capital, and pay the expenses of his journey. Our correspondent remarks—"It appears that the Ameer is bent on opening friendly intercourse with the Shah of Bokhara. He has informed him by a moorasilah that his son sought protection at Tukhtapool." There seems to have been some talk at Cabul of Tukhtapool being abandoned as a seat of government in Turkistan.

IMPORTATION OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

AT the request of the Financial Department, the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, has furnished Mr. R. D. Ross with the following statement, showing the number of Australian horses imported into Calcutta yearly since the official year 1863-64, viz:—

In 1863-64	1,020
1864-65	469
1865-66	667
1866-67	1,025
1867-68	899
1868-69	1,198
	5,278

THE RAILWAYS AND THE LATE DROUGHT.

THE Government of India, for the purpose of contributing as far as was practicable to the reduction of the price of grain in the Noth-Western Provinces during the late drought, entered into arrangements with the East Indian Railway Company for the carriage at reduced rates of food grains within the districts afflicted by the drought, and has placed Rs. 4,88,634-14-3 at the disposal of the Government of Bengal to meet the claims of the railway company on this head.

Grain having also been brought from the Bombay presidency to the famine-stricken districts by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and by the Indus Steam Flotilla Company, the Government of India has placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government the following sums claimed by those companies:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,766	6	4
Indus Steam Flotilla	5,325	12	0

PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Carnatic, Captain P. B. Jones, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Captain E. Williams, Mr. William Peel, Mr. E. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. Robert Gilchrist, Mrs. Macdonald and two children, Mr. Joseph Windle, Mr. H. Verner, Captain Thunder, and Mr. W. Mackern.

For Marseilles—Captain Hazlerigg.

For Malta—Lieutenant Mostyn.

For Marseilles—Drs. Pinkerton and Middleton.

For Suez—Mr. Preston and Mr. Gall.

MAX MULLER'S "RIG VEDA SANHITA."

WE have read (remarks the *Englishman*) with surprise and pain a singularly ill-informed and ungenerous review of Prof. Max Müller's metrical translation of the "Rig Veda Sanhita," in the *Pall Mall Budget*. We shall not reprint it, but content ourselves with protesting, in the interests of Indian literature, against so gross an abuse of criticism. Indian scholarship seems at present to have reached that unhappy stage at which every work, however honest and candid, becomes a bone of contention between rival parties and interested cliques, and no amount of plain statement appears capable of protecting writers from painfully exaggerated praises on the one hand, or from ill-natured constructions and studied detraction on the other.

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

28th July.—A communication was received by the Ameer this day from Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, of Turkistan, stating the following:—"Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Khan, son of Mahomed Azim Khan, has crossed the river Amoo with a few hundred sowars. The Almanees and the Uzbek Chiefs have promised me that they will take Ishak Khan prisoner. He has not any great strength with him, and it is difficult to say in what direction he may now go."

The Ameer, having been informed this day that the sons of Sirdar Saeed Mahomed Khan were in possession of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan's money, ordered that the house and property of that Sirdar should be confiscated.

29th July.—A letter received from Turkistan by the Ameer states that the son of the Shah of Bokhara, who was at Tukhtapool, intended now to come to Cabul, and was to march for this town very soon. The Shah has sent an *Elchee* from Bokhara to bring the Prince back to his country on condition that he should remain in peace for the future; but the proposal has been declined, and the resolute intention of the chief is now to pay a visit to Cabul.

As the troops of Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, that were lately enrolled in the Ameer's service, were not quite free from suspicion, the Ameer this day ordered that all of them should be discharged without any further delay, and the arms in their possession confiscated and kept in the Tasha Khana.

30th July.—News was received from Swat this day to the effect that Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan had duly reached Swat by the Feruh route and was there the guest of the Akhoond. The Akhoond so advised him it was the intention of the Sirdar to proceed to Turkistan to intrigue with the people against the Ameer. While at Lallpoora, the guest of Sooltan Khan, son of Saadut Khan, the Sirdar expressed an intention to proceed to Turkistan as he said it was likely his projects would succeed in that territory.

The Kootwall reported to the Ameer that no cash was found in the house of the late Sirdar Saeed Mahomed Khan's sons, confiscated under his orders; all that was found was about 200 muskets and spear heads. The Ameer ordered that the Sirdar's sons should be seized and called upon to produce the money, as he very strongly suspected them of having it. The order has been carried out, but the prisoners have given no trace of the money as yet.

31st July.—The following communication was received by the Ameer from the Governor of Candahar this day:—"We have at last succeeded in taking Sirdar Abdool Azeez Khan, the turbulent son of Mahomed Azim Khan, a prisoner. With a number of sowars he was roving in the neighbourhood of Ferah, when the Kardar of that place apprehended him and his men. I have not waited for instructions but despatched the Sirdar to Cabul under surveillance by the Ghiznee route." The Ameer was very glad to hear this news, and ordered Moostoufee Mirza Habeeboollah Khan to send khiluts valued at Rs. 500 and Rs. 300 each for the Governor of Candahar and the Kardar of Ferah, respectively, as a special reward for the service rendered by them. It is expected that Azeez Khan will reach Cabul in a day or two.

1st August.—The Ameer was in the *Chawnee* when the following communication was received by him from Khoda Nazur Khan, Governor of Ghiznee:—"The prisoner Azeez Khan has reached this under the surveillance of mounted soldiers from Candahar. These sowars have been sent back by me to Candahar and I have despatched Azeez Khan with my own men to Cabul." A short time after the receipt of this letter, Sirdar Azeez Khan arrived in a carriage surrounded by soldiers with drawn swords and followed by about two hundred sowars. The Ameer embraced Azeez Khan, who wept, and after other Sirdars had met him, it was ordered that the Sirdar should for this night remain in the house of Shahghassee Shere Dil Khan and the next morning be sent to Balla Hissar to remain a prisoner along with others. The capture and the arrival of Azim Khan's son at Cabul is a matter of great public interest and amazement.

2nd August.—Fifty tillahs were given as a reward to the sowars who came as the guard of the prisoner Sirdar Azeez Khan, and they were this day ordered by the Ameer to return to Ghiznee. Attа Mahomed Khan, the British Vakeel, handed to the Ameer a long letter he had written to the address of the Commissioner of Peshawur on the subject of Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan. The Ameer returned it after perusal, and the letter was subsequently despatched to Peshawur.

The Ameer was this evening going to the zenanah when in the deodhee (entrance) of the house he was met by the mother of Sirdar Ismail Khan and widow of the late Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan. She cried aloud, wept, and said to the Ameer—"You killed my husband, separated my son, Ismail Khan, from my bosom, and have now sent my two youthful sons to India in captivity. They are perfectly harmless, and their captivity would not be of the slightest avail as they have not yet arrived at age of discretion. Have mercy on me for God's sake, and release my youthful sons." The Ameer smiled and went to the harem, making only this reply, "I have only sent Zoolbikar Khan and Salleh Mahomed Khan to India to remain for a time with Jellalooden Khan and will call them back very soon." The wife of Mahomed Ameen Khan, however, aware of the treatment her sons have met with at the house of the Ameer, gives out that she shall die if the Ameer does not comply with her request.

3rd August.—The old Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, son of the late Sirdar Yar Mahomed Khan, a brother of the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan paid a visit to the Ameer this day. The Ameer rose up and went to the end of the carpet to receive him. During the course of conversation the Sirdar said, "I had a jageer endowed to me by my uncle Dost Mahomed Khan which has supported me and my family in my old age. You have now confiscated it and appointed cash instead, which is much below the income of the jageer. I wish that the jageer may be restored to me." The Ameer hereupon ordered the Moostoufee Mirza Habeeboollah Khan to enquire how the Sirdar was given an allowance below the amount of his jageer, and while regretting that the jageer could not be released, told the Sirdar that the amount of his cash allowance would be raised to an equivalent of the value of his jageer.

4th August.—A communication was this day received by the Ameer from Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan stating that he was about to send the son of the Shah of Bokhara to Cabul, and asking for directions as to how he was to act in doing so. The Ameer ordered a reply to be written to the effect that it was not his wish that the Prince should come to Caoul, contrary to the will of his father, who had sent an Elchee to persuade him to come back to Bokhara, but that if he insisted on his proposal, the Sirdar should see directed to have him conducted to Cabul with due honours and defray all the expenses incurred on the way. It appears that the Ameer is bent on opening friendly intercourse with the Shah of Bokhara. He has informed him by a moorasillah that his son sought protection at Tukhtapool.

The two other discontented Sirdars, after the banishment of Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, are Sirdars Mahomed Shareef Khan and Wally Mahomed Khan. They have not shown any open discontent as yet, but the Ameer always suspects their conduct, the more so after the banishment of Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan.

5th August.—Mirza Jaffur, the Darogah of the Syre Chabootra Department, has laid account before the Ameer of the excise income of Cabul, together with fifty thousand rupees, the net income of the last month. The Ameer expressed his satisfaction to see the accounts, and ordered that the money should be deposited in the treasury at the Balla Hissar. The Ameer has made very fine arrangements as regards the treasury. It has been lately removed into the Balla Hissar and watched by sentries, natives of India, whom the Ameer has enlisted in the service and in whom he places greater confidence than in the Cabulees.

It was talked of in the Durbar to-day that Tukhtapool would be given up as a seat of government in Turkistan.

ISMAEL KHAN'S SONS.

THE *Indian Public Opinion* is right in stating that the two brothers of the fugitive Ismael Khan—who, by the way, was last heard of as at Lallpoora in the Momund country, and who is supposed to have since safely made Swat—are to be sent to Lahore, but wrong in thinking that they will be placed in confinement, or at all treated as actual prisoners. Their condition is to be that of political *detenus*, over whom the surveillance to be maintained it is intended shall be of the least irksome character. Both the brothers are mere boys and will be liberally provided with lodging and establishments suitable to their rank and position in Afghanistan. There will be no actual guards, and, within certain limits, the young Sirdars will be allowed to ride out whenever they please.—*Mofussilite.*

WE regret to learn that on account of the illness of one of the members of his domestic circle, which is so serious as to entail the necessity of a residence on the Continent, Major-General William Napier, the Vice-President of the Council of Military Education, is likely to resign his appointment. If he is obliged to do so, the educated department of the army will lose a most efficient guide, and everybody acquainted with that tried and popular officer will unite in regretting equally both the cause and the fact of his resignation.—*Globe.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 18TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm, and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 10¾d.

The ships Greyhound, Minerva, Romulus, and Toffcombs have arrived from Bombay.

The ship City of Brussels has arrived at Havre from the same place.

KATTYAWAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJCOTE, 14th AUGUST.

THE weather has been extremely oppressive for the last week, but there has been a great deal of rain in places adjacent, while there was none to speak of at the station itself. Fever has put in its appearance, but not in a virulent form. Cases of cholera at Wudwan, Vankaneer, and other places have been reported.

Captain Lloyd, Superintendent of the Rajcote and Limree States, has availed himself of the leave for 18 months he has obtained, and made over charge of his duties, as a temporary measure, to Captain Hancock, Acting Fourth Political Assistant. It is not known who Capt

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 11th August.

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.S.I., *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon. Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved that the bill to provide against European vagrancy be referred to a select committee with instruction to report thereon in three weeks. He said—"This bill, though it was not referred to a select committee, was introduced into the Council of your Excellency's predecessor, in order that it might be published, and the feeling of the country as to its provisions might be elicited. The views of the local Governments and other authorities were at the same time invited. The result of this appeal and enquiry is, that the measure has been very generally approved of. I have not observed any objection whatever to its principles, and none to its machinery as a whole, and, with one exception, there has been no objection to any material detail. Under these circumstances, as the general feeling on the subject and the views of the local authorities have been ascertained for sometime, it is perhaps right that I should explain what are the difficulties which have led to the delay which has occurred in enacting a measure of which the urgency is universally recognised. The first of these difficulties arises from certain provisions of Statute 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 85. The 81st and succeeding sections regulate the terms upon which natural-born subjects of the Queen, other than officials and natives of the country, are to be admitted into British India; and their principle is that of dividing the territory which forms the British Indian Empire into two portions,—territory acquired before the year 1800, and territory acquired afterwards. Into the first part of the territory of the British Indian Empire, European British subjects may enter freely and remain there, provided that at the port of debarkation they register the objects they had in view in coming to the country. Into the remaining British territory they are forbidden to enter without a license. The system was no doubt liberal as compared with that which preceded it, but singularly restrictive as compared with that now in force. Very few Englishmen now in India are perhaps aware that, as a matter of strict law, they cannot, unless in the service of Government, live without a license at such places as Rangoon, Poona, Lahore, Allahabad, or at any of the Himalayan hill stations, and that they must, when they land at Madras, Calcutta, or Bombay, explain to some official the objects for which they come to India. Indeed, I am not sure that, when the station-master of Calcutta delivers a ticket for Allahabad to a non-official gentleman unprovided with a license, he is not in strictness abetting an illegality. The system, however, appears to have been obsolete from the first. I cannot find that there ever was a registration of Europeans disembarking at Calcutta nor can I discover that any of the Queen's natural-born subjects have ever been kept out of prohibited portions of British India, though there is one case on record of deportation from Nagpore. However the sections exist in the statute book. They are quite inconsistent with the measure, and unless we can repeal them, the measure cannot become law.

"Now, I should not think it worth while discussing the system of these sections as an alternative to the system of the bill, if I had not seen it suggested in England that, for the purpose of suppressing European vagrancy, all that was necessary was to put the Charter Act in force, somewhat narrowing the area of the prohibited territory. I am wholly of a different opinion. The effect of such a system would be to let the vagrants wander freely in the provinces inhabited by the feebler and less masculine populations, while they would be kept from annoying the more vigorous races of Hindustan proper. Possibly the presence of the vagrants among the races of Upper India may be the greater political evil and danger; but I fear that it is in such populations as those of Bengal proper that they inflict the greatest suffering and wrong. I have been told, and no doubt my hon'ble friend, Mr. Cockerell, will admit the possibility of the alleged fact, that two European vagrants have been known to go into a Bengali village for the purpose of quartering themselves on the inhabitants, and the next morning the whole of the villagers were found to have fled into the jungle, men, women, and children, leaving their houses closed. But the conclusive objection to the system of the Charter Act is the existence of railways in India. Whatever territory is forbidden to Europeans, it must always be territory in which there is a great central railway station—for example, Allahabad. Either then all passengers by railway must be allowed to enter the forbidden territory, which would be tantamount to having no system at all, or everybody who takes a railway ticket must provide himself with a license from the State. In order, then, to pass this bill, it was necessary to get these provisions out of the way, and accordingly a section was inserted by the Secretary of State in the Governor General of India's Bill introduced into Parliament. This bill has been cut down to very small proportions; but it appears from a telegram, which your Excellency sent me a few hours ago, that the bill as passed contains a section which allows this Council to repeal the obstructed sections.

"The other class of legal difficulties arise upon certain sections of the bill, which provide for the deportation of European vagrants. The difficulty here is a fruit of the imperfect power which this Council has of legislating for the sea. The sections were intended to compel the deportation of the vagrant, and at the same time to ensure to him kind treatment on the part of the ship-master. But this Council can only legislate for those parts of the sea which, under the Law of Nations, are considered to belong to the land—that is, a space of three miles from the shore, and the water of bays, estuaries, and indentations of the coast. It has no power to legislate for the high sea, except under certain provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts; and though some of these provisions are so extremely wide and vague as perhaps to sustain the sections, still I think them on the whole of doubtful validity. The Secretary of State was asked by Lord Lawrence's Government to give us by further statutory enactment the necessary power; but he stated in a despatch that he thought there was no use in applying to Parliament for the purpose. I believe the true reason may be given by the statement that at the very time when public opinion was roused in India to the great evils occasioned by vagrancy, there arose a panic of a similar kind in England. I propose, therefore, to omit these sections (which I may remark, are the only part of the bill which has been seriously objected to) and subject to what the committee may decide, to substitute for the system proposed in them a system of voluntary agreement, the breach of which will be enforced by criminal penalties. Using popular language, I propose that when a vagrant or any person of European extraction has agreed in writing with the Government to be deported at the expense of the State, then if he refuses on notice given to go on board a particular ship and remain there, or if, having been actually deported, he returns to India within a certain limit of time, he will be subject to fine and imprisonment. The provisions compelling shipowners to receive vagrants on board will also be omitted.

"With reference to the phrase, 'person of European extraction' in the definition of vagrants, it seems to have been doubted whether that expression included Australians and Americans. I should have said that it obviously did; but, to prevent a doubt which I was not prepared for, I am quite willing, if the select committee thinks fit, to provide that persons of 'European extraction' shall include persons of American or Australian extraction. With regard to the definition of magistrate, a question of importance is, whether magistrates of all grades shall be entrusted with some of the powers conferred by the bill. The provision was deliberately inserted to prevent the vagrants ever being out of reach of the arm of the law, but the point is one for the consideration of the select committee. An objection of the same kind has been taken in section 3 to the mention of the superintendent of police, and it has been doubted whether he is the proper person to give orders under that section, but that is a matter that persons who have more practical acquaintance with administration than I have, would be better able than I to decide. I would only say that the original Madras proposals specially included superintendents of police.

"I pass on to the 24th section, to which the Board of Trade has taken objection, though that department is not supported by the Secretary of State for India. The Australian precedents, on which the section is founded, are said to be not deserving of much respect. This section imposes a penalty on the master of a ship who knowingly lands in any part of India an European who, in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, has committed an offence amounting to felony. I am for retaining the provision. I would readily omit it if India were a country in which an Englishman could hope to retrieve a lost character, but, from circumstances of climate others, it is not so. It is not a country in which the tendencies which have developed themselves in a man that has been convicted of felony, are likely to be controlled. Has he committed a crime of violence? Why, one of the objects of the measure is to prevent violence to the natives. Has he committed a fraudulent crime? Every body knows that the largest number of situations open here to non-official Europeans are situations of confidence, and the temptations to abuse it are exceptionally great, as exemplified in the fact that the want of trustworthy agency is the great difficulty with which private enterprize has to struggle. I am, therefore, for keeping out of India every body who has once been convicted of felony.

"As the bill is eminently one for a select committee, I have no further observations to offer to the Council. The evil is great, perhaps greater than any with which we have had to deal of late years. European opinion and native opinion are at one as to its magnitude, and as to the urgent necessity for putting an end to it. It must be some satisfaction to your Excellency and the Council, that they are also agreed that the proper means of abating it are to be found in this measure."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following select committee was named on the bill to provide against European vagrancy:—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Messrs. Strachey, Ellis, Cockerell, and the mover.

CONSOLIDATED CUSTOMS' ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The report of the select committee on the bill to shorten the time for landing cargo was taken into consideration. The committee had proposed to make two slight alterations in the bill. The first of these was in the title, which was originally not quite correct; the other to cut out that clause which rendered it necessary that when the local Government had fixed a time within which cargo should be landed, the orders should receive the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey moved that the bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

GENERAL STAMP BILL.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell the report of the select committee on the bill for imposing stamp duties on certain instruments was taken into consideration. In the course of a long speech he made in introducing the subject, Mr. Cockerell mentioned that the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, had since the publication of the amended bill, communicated its unreserved acquiescence in the propriety of the proposed changes of the law.

The hon'ble gentleman moved numerous amendments, which were put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis moved that in section 1 line 1, the word "documentary" be substituted for "general."

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell then moved that the bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine said—"Before your Excellency puts the question, may I be permitted to say that this measure has cost very great labour to all concerned in its preparation. It would have been impossible or very difficult for the Legislative Department to undertake it as part of its ordinary work without extraneous assistance. I think the acknowledgments of your Excellency's Government are due to my hon'ble friend, Mr. Cockerell, for the very great pains he has bestowed on the bill, and for the sagacity with which he has arranged the vast mass of papers submitted to him. We are also much indebted to the mercantile members, Mr. Cowie, and Mr. Bullen, who has now left India, for the help they gave us in adjusting the scale of duties."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned.

The Council met again at Simla on Friday, the 13th August.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES (HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine introduced the bill to facilitate administration to the estates of deceased British subjects in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and moved that it be referred to a select committee with instructions to report thereon in one week.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following select committee was named:—On the bill to facilitate administration to the estates of deceased British subjects in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell and the mover.

The Council then adjourned to Friday, the 20th August.

BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR'S DAY OF THE KADMI PARSEES.—Yesterday was a holiday observed by the Kadmi Parsees on account of their new year's day.

THE BARODA LINE.—We understand that Mr. Duxbury, Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, visited almost all the stations on the line last week, with a view to make arrangements to open waiting and refreshment rooms for the convenience of passengers.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.—Mr. Chapman's evidence in this case was concluded yesterday, but our report is held over. Premchund Roychund was called shortly before the court adjourned, and his examination will be resumed to-day after the short causes have been disposed of.

GENERAL ADAMS, who still continues very weak, leaves Poona to-day (Monday) for Bombay, previous to his embarkation for England on the 31st instant, his medical advisers being of opinion that the softer climate of Bombay and the sea air will meanwhile be more favourable to him than the present climate of Poona.—*Deccan Herald.*

MHOW.—We hear from Mhow that cholera has not entirely disappeared from that station. A farrier sergeant of the 2nd (Queen's) Bays fell a victim to this dread disease on the 18th instant. On the same day one or two cases occurred in the 95th Regiment and Royal Artillery. We have not heard whether any of these have proved fatal.—*Deccan Herald.*

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On Sunday last an inquest was held at Pimplewady concerning the death of one Pandoo Hurba. On the previous night, about 8 o'clock, deceased went to wash his feet in a well in the neighbourhood of his house. Shortly afterwards a splash was heard in the water, and the man was taken out quite dead. Verdict:—"Accidental death by drowning."

A CURIOUS MISCARRIAGE—Some time ago our worthy Post Master General [at Kurrachee], Mr. Beauvais, submitted a scheme for the reorganization of the postal department in this province. After a lapse of upwards of six months, and in reply to several references, the Director General of Post Offices in India has mentioned the fact that Mr. Beauvais' scheme never reached his office. This is a most singular circumstance altogether. —*Our Paper.*

"TWILIGHT."—As "Twilight's" question has been answered we do not publish all the letters, learned, funny, and abusive, that we have got about it, but we make an exception in favour of a young correspondent, who writes so neat a hand that he deserves to see his note in print. He says—

"Mother gives me permission to state in reply to 'Twilight' that I think the name is from the Saxon *tweon-leoht*—doubtful light. SCHOOL BOY."

"Deolalee, 21st August 1869."

THEFT OF A SILVER WATCH.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Rutna Seewoo, a servant, was charged with the theft of a silver watch belonging to a Seedee by name Pompey. From the evidence it appeared that the complainant and the prisoner were in the service of Mr. Morphew, residing at the Adelphi Hotel. The watch had been given by Mr. Morphew to the Seedee, who left it on a table in the gentleman's room and went down to attend his master at dinner on Saturday, and when he went back to the room it was missing. He suspected the prisoner, who was given in charge of Mr. Inspector Goulden. On the road to the chowkey accused told Mr. Goulden that if he went back and searched Mr. Morphew's room the watch would be found. Mr. Goulden therefore went back to the hotel, and with the gentleman's permission, searched the room. Prisoner looked round, pulled a box on one side, and produced the missing watch in the presence of Mr. Morphew, another gentleman, and the Seedee. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE MARWAR FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following is a list of further subscriptions on account of the Marwar Famine Relief Fund:—

Previously acknowledged	Rs.	13,907
Messrs. Bell, Ventz, Lucius & Co. ,,		100
,, David Sassoon & Co. ..... ,,		1,000
,, E. D. Sassoon & Co. ..... ,,		400
London, Asiatic, and American Company ..... ,,		500
Hurmuckchund Fulchund, Esq. ... ,,		100
Merwanjee Bomanjee Gudiali, Esq. ..... ,,		51
Nuthmul Goverdhun, Esq. ..... ,,		301
Lalchund Ramdayal, Esq. ..... ,,		200
Total Rs.		16,559

WEATHER AND CROPS.

POONA COLLECTORATE.

THE weather report of the Poona collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th August, informs us that the fall of rain was generally abundant throughout the collectorate, and that the crops were everywhere in a promising condition. Cholera prevailed to a slight extent in a few villages of Bhimthurry, Haveilly, Seroor Kheir, and Poorundhur talookas, and cattle disease to a slight extent in Moolsur Petta, under Haveilly talooka.

AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.

THE weather report of the Ahmedabad collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th August, informs us that the weather had been rather hot. The grown up crops of bajree, jowaree, pulse, &c., were reported to be in good state. Rain was wanted in rice growing talookas. The mamlutdars of Duskrohie, Sanund, and Purantej, reported the appearance of locusts in some of the villages of their talookas, but added that they had not eaten any crops, though an attempt was made it the Purantej talooka. Public health was good. Cholera was still prevailing to some extent. Cattle were free from disease.

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.

WE see from the weather report of the Ahmednuggur collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th August, that the rain-fall had been sufficient and beneficial. In some places the crops have suffered from an excess of rain. State of public health was good. Slight cholera was still reported in Kurjut and Jamkhier talookas.

RAINFALL AT MATHARPACCADY (MAZAGON.)

	Inches	Cents.
August 15th Sunday	0	9
,, 16th Monday	0	2
,, 17th Tuesday	0	54
,, 18th Wednesday	0	71
,, 19th Thursday	2	64
,, 20th Friday	0	89
,, 21st Saturday	0	11
Total...	5	0
Previously Registered.....	59	42
Grand Total.....	64	42

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been served with a long notice through the post by the manager here of the liquidators of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, demanding payment of the call made by the liquidators in London before the 1st September. Will the managing committee, appointed to oppose the call, be good enough to advise me and other shareholders how to act now?—Yours, &c.,

A SHAREHOLDER OF THE BOMBAY AND LONDON BANK.

ALLEGED THEFT AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Lohana merchant named Vulloo Hemraj, appeared before Mr. R. H. Showell, and charged Damjee Dewraz, Madhowjee Morardass, and Ubjee Jumnadas, with an attempt to murder him and with theft of his gold ornaments.

Mr. Hurrell appeared for the prosecution; and Dr. Barton, instructed by Dr. Dallas, defended the prisoners.

The prosecutor had laid an information against the prisoners last week, and they had been apprehended on the warrants issued against them by the magistrate. The information was as follows:—

Vulloo Hemraj said—I am Lohana by caste, and carry on business as a merchant in the Green Market. On Wednesday, the 18th inst., at half past 7 P.M., one Mooljee Khemjee, who was a friend of mine, came to my house at Bangree Bazaar, and asked me to accompany him to a nautch party. I consented and went with him in a buggy to Canduwady and entered a bungalow there. On my arrival I found other men there, three of whom are named Madhowjee Morardass, Ubjee Jumnadass, and Dama Sonar. The names of two other men I do not know, but I can identify them. As soon as I saw these persons I proposed to leave the place, but they asked me why I was afraid, and pressed me to stay and talk with them about the suit which I had filed in the High Court against Muddunbhoy Muddun. They also said they wanted to compromise the claim. I said, "very well." Some conversation then took place, and after I had been there about a quarter of an hour, Madhowjee Morardas offered milk to the party, and he brought from an inner room a cup of milk for each of the party. I drank the milk given me. They also offered me leaves and betelnut which I took and eat. Five minutes after I had taken the milk my head became giddy and I lay down on a pillow. I remember nothing else until I found myself in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital about 5 o'clock the following morning. I then discovered I had been poisoned, and that I had lost various ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,500 which I had on my person, as well as notes and cash of the value of Rs. 37.

The prosecutor was recalled and identified the prisoners as the persons alluded to in his information. He further said—I have ascertained that the name of one of the two men who were present with the others mentioned in my information is Dooloo Atmaram. I do not know the name of the second man.

The magistrate ordered a warrant to issue for the apprehension of Dooloo Atmaram. Bail was tendered but refused, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow (Wednesday,) and the prisoners were remanded to jail.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—23RD AUGUST.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

ACTION ON A LOST HOONDEE.

GOCULDAS CHAMPSEY VS. JEEVANDAS LILADHUR.

THE action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 728-14, the amount of a hoondee, dated some day in the month of Posh of Sumvat 1920, lost or mislaid, drawn by defendant in favour of the plaintiff, on his brother, Morarjee Liladhur, who accepted the same but afterwards refused payment.

Mr. Pestonjee appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jehanghier for the defendant.

The plaintiff's story was that in 1920 he had been to Cutch Mandvie. The defendant was also there. The plaintiff, it seems, had deposited ninety-nine sovereigns with the defendant, requesting him to send him in Bombay the value of the same, namely, Rs. 990. The plaintiff arrived in Bombay, and shortly afterwards got a hoondee for Rs. 500, drawn on Reevagur Coovergur, and payable to him. Sometime afterwards another hoondee for Rs. 490, drawn on Morarjee Liladhur, defendant's brother, and payable to plaintiff, was sent to Bombay. The hoondee was accepted by Morarjee, but he refused payment. The plaintiff subsequently went on a pilgrimage and gave the hoondee in custody of his brother; the latter also went on a pilgrimage and gave everything in charge of a Purdisee. When plaintiff returned to Bombay he found that the note was missing.

Mr. Jehanghier for the defence denied that the plaintiff had drawn a hoondee in defendant's favour, and contended that the allegation in the summons that Morarjee was his (defendant's) partner was untrue.

Evidence was then gone into, and the plaintiff failed to prove to the satisfaction of the court that the hoondee was lost.

The court non-suited the plaintiff and certified defendant's advocate's cost, Rs. 34.

BEJANJEE PALLONJEE VS. FRAMJEE RUTTONJEE, CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN THE NAME OF RUTTONJEE FRAMJEE.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 589-13-0, being the amount of a promissory note executed by defendant to plaintiff on the 27th March 1866.

The plaintiff proved the claim, and the court gave a verdict in his favour for the full amount. Mr. Nusserwanjee made an application for costs, which was refused, as there was no defence to the action.

THE AMERICAN MISSION.

THE American Mission in this presidency sustains a serious loss by the departure of the Rev. S. B. Fairbank with his family for America. He left on Wednesday under medical advice, hoping to return in a couple of years. He came out in 1846; spent about a year and a half in visiting America in 1855-56, and more recently spent a year at the Pulney Hills in Southern India; he has thus been rather more than twenty years engaged in mission work in Western India. Since his last arrival in January 1857, he has had charge of the Wudaley district. It was our privilege to be at two meetings held before the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Fairbank, convened by native Christians to express to those labourers their appreciation of their work and personal regard. At one of these meetings the Rev. Dr. Wilson presided, and Christians of all denominations took part in the proceedings. Not many missionaries have more thoroughly identified themselves with those who were committed to their care, or have inspired a warmer attachment on the part of native Christians and others, than Mr. and Mrs. F. have done. Ten missionaries have left this presidency this year. We hope the tide may soon set back again.—*Bombay Guardian.*

A NEW RELIGION.

(*Guzerat Mitra.*)

THE Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Mahi Kanta zillahs are always fruitful in producing religious notorieties, who create no end of agitation and excitement, wherever they spring up. A Brahmachary, who goes by the name of Sumbooram, has appeared in Mahi Kanta, who is vigorously advocating the claims of a new religion—his own invention—which is called Thunkruswamy. This religion he vehemently maintains to be the best in the world, worthy of universal acceptance in India. Were it in his power, he would compel, as he now wishes to request, Government to collect the heads of all the different religions, to whom he is prepared to prove the futility of all religions, and the pre-eminent excellency of the one he has espoused, with the proviso that after this all castes should be amalgamated and forced to observe one religion.

THE GAEKWAR'S RULE.

(*Guzerat Mitra.*)

A FEW years ago the village Wudnuggur, in the Ahmedabad talooka, yielded not more than Rs. 16,000 which this year have increased to Rs. 50,000. About 500 villagers consequently repaired to Baroda, the result of which is stated to have been simply an insult upon injury—the beega rate being reduced by four annas. The aggrieved parties returned to their village only to desert it. On this being intimated to the Ezaurdar of the place, he exclaimed—"they are welcome to go; the doors of the village are open." But when they commenced leaving the village, the doors were ordered to be closed, and their houses were ordered to be locked. By this and other pressures were the people compelled to submit to the heavy yoke, and so not to abandon their homes. But it would scarcely be fair to hold all such cries against the Gaekwar's rule.

For, it is possible that in some places the indifference of that Government may have kept the rent very low, though it cannot at all be certain what injustice and tyranny may not take place even in such cases—the ryots being wholly at the mercy of the Gaekwar's agents, than whom no other class of officials can be more avaricious or more unmerciful.

MR. HOPE AND MR. CRAWFORD.

(*Guzerat Mitra.*)

IT has been reported a few days since that Mr. Hope, the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, is likely to be transferred to Bombay in the place of Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner of that place. It is more proper to publish this statement now, as an highly esteemed gentleman, who enjoys the best confidence of the community of Bombay, in his private communication, thus alludes to the subject—

"There is a rumour that Mr. Hope will be appointed Municipal Commissioner in Bombay. But will Mr. Hope accept the place? His advent will be of great benefit to the Bombay Municipality. He will be the right man in the right place. But Dr. Forbes, I am told, will not leave India till next January, therefore if the change is really contemplated of having Mr. Crawford to fill Dr. F's situation, it will not take place for some months yet. The impression here among well informed people is that Mr. Hope will be better appreciated and understood in Bombay than he has been in Surat."

The power and influence of a Mofussil Collector and Magistrate is certainly superior to that of a Bombay Municipal Commissioner. Presuming that Mr. Hope may eventually find himself in that post, what he will lose in the above respect he will possibly more than gain by the opportunity he will have of concentrating all his enthusiasm, energy, skill, and even his various arts, on a dear point of his, which, in Bombay, will open to him an immeasureably larger field than in Surat . . . . only he should submit to a certain amount of correction in his motives, temper, and principles,—a correction which could be better induced in Bombay. The question of Mr. Hope's contemplated separation from Surat must invite, however, some anxious consideration, if there is any foundation for the report, though the people generally would with one voice rejoice in his departure. His administration, with all its celebrated traits, has been swept to mess and mischiefs, that the general rejoicing in question would be natural. But enlightened minds may justly consider this an extreme view. His continuance in Surat for some years will be much more desirable than it is at present, were he to prudently lessen his extraordinary assumptions, ambition, and reform-fanaticisms, and divest his rule of much of the present gross personality, which is far from being conducive to the interests of a true and healthy progress of a community.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 23rd, 12 noon.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and the Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 21st August, via Russia, 13th August.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 18th and 19th August.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 18th and 19th August.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 22nd to 8 P.M. of the 23rd August is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 5	0 8
,, Calcutta	5 10	0 47
,, Madras	one in 4 hours	19 mts.

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered message in the Bombay Signal Office—For G. Wyatt, from Calcutta.

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 21st August, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	6,90,500
General Treasury Balance	66,59,760
Deposits at Head Office	1,55,49,055
Deposits at Branches	16,07,485
Bank Post Bills outstanding	47,345
Reserve	1,28,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	2,24,188
	Rs. 2,99,06,851

ASSETS	
Government Securities	63,24,667
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	5,12,430
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	8,17,064
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	45,80,796
Dead Stock	4,47,468
Stamps	7,800
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	11,88,226
Overdrafts	3,149
Cash	26,59,762
Securities	26,59,762
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	27,17,422
Do. do. at Branches	30,94,052
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	5,55,015
	Rs. 2,99,06,851

FORT POLICE COURT.—23RD AUGUST.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

GAMBLING.—Mahadew Baba and five others were charged with gaming with dice and money on a public thoroughfare yesterday. The first four defendants were fined in the sum of five rupees each and the two others in the sum of ten rupees each.

TRESPASS.—Jackee Fernand, a vagrant, was charged with wilfully trespassing on the night of the 22nd inst. in the dwelling-house of Mary Carlomany, without satisfactory excuse. The prisoner was convicted and fined ten rupees, or in default of payment to suffer imprisonment for thirty days.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Alexander Perry, an engineer, was charged with driving a buggy at Kalbadavie road yesterday in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and was on conviction fined five rupees.

OFFICERS ON THE SICK LIST.

(*Sind News.*)

THE Brigadier General requests that officers will bear in mind, that, when they are on the sick list, they are not to appear out of their quarters; if morning and evening exercise is necessary, it will be sanctioned on the production of a medical certificate recommending it; but officers, when availing themselves of the recommendation, are not to appear at places of public resort. Commanding officers are requested to be careful to forward to the Assistant Adjutant General, certificates of officers being reported on the sick list, or fit for duty.

THE SCALA SANTA.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

THE Pope's eldest brother, Count Mastai-Ferretti, aged 87, died last month at Sinigaglia. The *Catholic Examiner* mentions the following incident:—

"The day previous, His Holiness had gone to the *Scala Santa* which he ascended on his knees without any apparent fatigue. His attendants had endeavoured to dissuade him from undertaking such a labourious devotion: but he answered:—'I have already, since I have been Pope, twice ascended these stairs of the Passson of our Saviour. Once to pray for the repose of the soul of my father; another time for the soul of my brother. It is right for me to ascend them a third time to pray for my elder brother, the head of our family, who is either dead at this very moment when I am speaking to you or nigh rendering up his soul to God.'"

Pio Nono had doubtless been informed by telegraph of the state of his brother's health. The marvellous inconsistencies of the Romish faith come out in the above narrative. A medieval fiction has declared the *Scala Santa* to be the flight of steps which Jesus ascended when taken to the presence of Pontius Pilate. To ascend them on one's knees is looked upon as a wonderful proof of reverence for Jesus. . . . When Luther, still a monk, was in Rome, he saw some persons trying to get peace by climbing these steps in this fashion; while he stood and looked at them and tried to trace a connection between what they were doing and what they soaght, this word of God came into his mind, and proved to be the day-star of the Reformation: The just shall live by faith.

AN INTERESTING PRESENT.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

AT a recent meeting of the committee of trustees of the Indian Museum, the curator was requested to convey the thanks of the committee to Monsieur Courjon, of Chandernagore, for the presentation of the animal group, representing a Bengal tigress fighting with an African lion for the carcase of an antelope. The committee say that it is a valuable addition to the existing collections of the Museum. For several days immense crowds of natives of both sexes visited the Museum to see this splendid specimen of taxidermical art. On one occasion there were upwards of 20,000 assembled, and the crowd was so great that the assistance of the police was applied for. The daily average of visitors on the following days was about 5,000. Applications had been received from Hindoo zenanas for permission to visit the Museum before office hours. In fact, some Hindoo ladies of respectable families have already visited the institution. The natives have got hold of a story that the tigress and the lion were killed by a European sportsman while fighting in a forest. It appears, however, that the tigress was killed on one of M. Courjon's estates in Eastern Bengal, and that he wanted it stuffed. The taxidermists here demanded such exorbitant charges that he packed it off to Paris, where, at the same time, a famous lion-killer had brought a lion for the same purpose. The Paris agent of the zemindar purchased the lion, and had the animals represented in a group. Notwithstanding the adverse opinion recorded by one of the ablest and most scientific members of the committee, that the grouped representation is a farce, and that there is not very great taxidermical art manifest in it, the group seems deserving of a prominent place in the Indian Museum.

VACCINATION.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

THE fact that every body asserts a thing is a sufficient reason why a certain class of minds should begin to assert the very opposite. So we begin to hear the opinion expressed that after all vaccination is a thing of not much value. Unfortunately there is a good deal of careless vaccination; the failures resulting from this are used as arguments in disparagement of the principle itself. One of the English journals says:

"If all parochial medical officers, or 'cheap' doctors, took the trouble to use pure vaccine, and to ascertain well the state of health of children before vaccinating from one to another, there would be less actual basis for the increasing unpopularity of Jenner's system than now exists. People who employ first-rate doctors are safe. Their medical friend keeps carefully sealed bottles of the vaccine, probably obtained from Switzerland and he takes good care not to borrow from an unhealthy child. It is not altogether owing to 'ignorance or stupidity' that poor people now try to save their children from what they regard as a hazardous experiment."

In an American journal we find a report by Dr. E. M. Snow, Health Officer of Providence, a city of 50,000 inhabitants. In the six months ending April 26th last, small-pox broke out four times in crowded parts of the city; yet no deaths occurred. The instant check was due to vaccination, not isolation; 509 persons were vaccinated. In the last 14 years Dr. Snow has himself vaccinated 10,464 persons, and given vaccination certificates to 16,332 children to attend the public schools. Dr. Snow has never known of a single case of small-pox among these children. There have been only 45 deaths by small-pox in the 14 years,—about 3 a year. Dr. Snow declares that "the character and properties of vaccine virus are as perfect, and its protective power against small-pox is as certain and effectual to-day, as it was when first discovered by Jenner."

It is not denied, we believe, that in process of time the protective influence of early vaccination diminishes, and a necessity arises for fresh vaccination.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on August 20.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·617	inches.
Temperature of the Air	78·1	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5	,,
Dew Point	75·9	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·928	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8) ...	8·0	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following days	79·9	,,
Minimum do. do.	75·2	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind W, SE, SSE, SE, S, WSW,		
Movement in 24 hours	441	miles,
Rain in Gauge 1·61 above the ground	2·31	inches
Fall of Rain during the Week	2·26	,,
Registered between 1st January and 15th August ...	32·31	,,
Total Fall of Rain between 1st Jan. and 22nd Aug. ...	37·57	,,

ENGLISH PAPERS OF JULY 31.

VIA BRINDISI.

(FROM MR. REUTER'S AGENT.)

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SCHRECKHORN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I think it right to communicate to you at once some details of the fatal accident of yesterday, by which the Rev. Julius M. Elliott, of Brighton, was killed by a fall from the Schreckhorn. Mr. Elliott was travelling in Switzerland with my brother, the Rev. P. W. Phipps, with the object of ascending several mountains together. They were accompanied by Franz Biner, of Zermatt, Mr. Elliott's guide for the last four years, and by Joseph Lauber, of Zermatt, as porter. On Monday afternoon, the 26th instant, they left Grindelwald to sleep at the cave under the Kastenstein, taking with them Peter Baumann, of Grindelwald, as an additional porter.

Their intention was to separate on Tuesday morning. Mr. Elliott to ascend the Schreckhorn with Biner and Lauber, my brother to go over the Strahleck and back with Baumann. However, Tuesday morning proved so fine that Mr. Elliott advised my brother to change his plans, and accompany him up the Schrekhorn. This my brother agreed to do, on the stipulation that Mr. Elliott should still go as he had originally proposed, allowing my brother to follow independently with Peter Baumann, so that he might be no hindrance to Mr. Elliott's wellknown rapid climbing.

The first half of the ascent was effected with comparative ease, the weather being perfect and the snow in first-rate condition. As the rocks became more difficult, Baumann and my brother put on their rope. Mr. Elliott, however, declined to put on his, as he thought it unnecessary. He ascended very rapidly, and went on some distance in advance with his two guides. When my brother and Baumann reached the Col at the top, Mr. Elliott, with Biner and Lauber, were about half-way up the final peak; they were just leaving the snow, and were cutting the last steps to reach the rocks of the summit; they were in great spirits at their success, and the two parties shouted in congratulation one to another. At this moment it appears that in springing from the snow on to the rocks Mr. Elliott slipped and fell. Lauber was on the rocks, but not firmly placed, and could render no assistance. Biner caught him by the arm for the instant, but failed to hold him, and being unroped Mr. Elliott glided rapidly down the steep snow slopes of the north-east face of the mountain, rolling occasionally over until he disappeared from their sight some 1,000ft. below, near the Lauter-aar glacier.

My brother urged eagerly upon the guides that some attempt should be made to descend after his friend, but it was declared by them to be utterly impossible. The only way, they said, by which the spot could be

THE ICE TRADE.

Ice to the tropical is what coal is to the temperate and frigid climates, but the balance between the two neutralising forces as regards man's uses and requirements is by no means equal. No one in the hot months of summer feels any inclination to supplant the heat by a fire, but in winter, even when the frost is on the ground, ice in communities accustomed to the luxury is deemed indispensable. Even in this country large quantities are used with food and drinks during the winter months; but in the United States, where it is the habit of the people to drink liquids cold rather than hot, the ice cart goes its rounds all the year through with the same regularity as the dust cart. The habit of using ice once acquired speedily becomes permanent, and in England as well as America there is a constant demand for the article all the year round.

We have always taken ice, but the habit of using it with our food we have acquired from America, where the severity of the winter produces it in large quantities, not only in shallow pools, as with us, but in the lakes supplied with pure spring water. With us the dirty ponds and gutters, probably from the earliest ages, have been a source of profit to the costers of the day, but such ice never could be mixed with the liquor we drink or the food we eat, hence its only use was as a freezing agent. But the example of the use of spring-water ice in the United States led to its exportation here by the Wenham Lake Company, hence all pure spring block ice still goes under this name, although we have long ceased to import any from the American continent. The method of reaping the ice crop, however, from the present source of supply, Norway, from which that company as well as private traders obtain all foreign ice that is now used, is the same as that invented by our clever cousins across the Atlantic. As the object is to obtain the blocks with the smallest amount of superficies, so as to present as little surface to the atmosphere as possible, it is excavated, if we may use the term, in right-angled blocks, in the following manner. The surface of the spring-water frozen lake having been first swept, and if covered with snow ice, planed until the true ice is reached, ploughs are used, to mark parallel lines of the width required, which are afterwards deepened to six inches. These lines are repeated at right angles, and the blocks, such as we see them in the fishmongers' windows, are then detached from each other by a slight tap of the ice wedge. The blocks so obtained a few years ago, before the trade had acquired any importance, were shipped off at once, and therefore it was only during the spring season that the crop was to be procured. The importance of the trade year by year becoming more evident, stores have been erected at the shipping places in Norway, and now any quantity may be obtained throughout the year; indeed, the superfluity of one year is made correlative to the scarcity of the next, and the dealers often get their ice of three or four seasons back, just as the wine merchant gets his port, and if it does not improve with age like the latter, certainly it does not deteriorate. The ice stores are constructed in a very simple manner. Long sheds of deal are constructed, the walls and roofs having an interspace filled with sawdust, the most effective and cheapest of all non-conductors. In these stores the blocks are placed one upon another like so much Cyclopean masonry, but instead of mortar sawdust is placed between them. Were it not for this means of separating them, the intense cold of the ice-house would freeze the blocks into one solid mass of ice, and all the trouble of cutting would have to be gone through again. But we cannot altogether dispense with home grown ice. Broken ice is more valuable than block ice for the purposes of freezing, inasmuch as it acts more quickly, hence our ponds and rivers are still called upon in winter; and as ice thus used is not brought into contact with food and liquids like the foreign ice, its dirty condition is of no consequence. During hard winters enormous quantities are gathered at home to supplement the Norway supply. Some of the ice merchants have stupendous wells in which it is stored, many of them holding more than 2000 tons. Some of this lake and pond ice looks quite clear, but it cannot be used with food, because upon liquefaction it often smells. It is not totally, but is generally supposed, that the act of freezing eliminates from water all impure matter. It generally does extrude colouring matter, but not organic impurities; indeed, such matters, although prevented from decomposing by the cold, appear to decompose with redoubled energy immediately the temperature is sufficient to melt the ice which holds them. This singular reaction of the fermentive process after congelation is unfortunately one drawback to the very extensive use of congelation in a field which at one time promised great results to the working classes of these kingdoms. It was supposed that the abundant animal food of South Australia could be transported, packed in ice, to the starving mouths at home, and the experiment was tried of packing carcases of sheep and bullocks in rough ice, and shipping them to England, but it was found that, although received here perfectly fresh, yet that no meat could be brought to the door of the consumer sufficiently quickly to prevent its "turning off." It seems to us that some method may yet be introduced of accomplishing this end, knowing, as we do, that fish has long been conserved in this manner, and brought from long distances, and sold in the market in a perfectly fresh condition.

The amount of Norway ice that annually comes to this metropolis may be roughly stated at 30,000 tons. We have this estimate from Mr. G. Stevenson, by far the largest ice importer in London. To this must be added the home supply, which cannot be less in amount; hence a total quantity of 60,000 tons of ice finds its way into this metropolis to cool the drinks of the inhabitants, and to supply the ice houses of country gentlemen in far distant countries, when a mild winter like the last has prevented the usual local supply from being obtained. Now, although sixty thousand tons seems to be a very large quantity, yet we question if it is as much as is annually consumed in Boston, America. There, as we have said before, it is taken just as freely in the winter as the summer; the ice bowl is never off the table. The American, as a constant rule, likes his drinks cold; this is one of the many singular differences in the habits of our cousins as compared with our own, for, without a doubt, the Briton born likes his liquor hot. Possibly, however, our habits in this particular will very rapidly change, as these last ten years have witnessed an enormous increase in our consumption of the article, and it must be remembered that not even with the upper classes is it habitually used, whilst the lower middle classes and toiling millions have yet to acquire the habit of systematically indulging in this rystal luxury.

But, independently of the use of ice as a cooler of food and drinks, of late years it has been applied to a vast number of purposes in the arts and sciences, and in trading operations. Without ice it would have been impossible to have laid the Atlantic Electric Cable. In order to secure a calm passage, without which it would have been impossible to have payed out the three thousand and odd miles of cable, the summer months were fixed upon for the operation, but the heat is so great at this time that the cable, coiled up in vast cisterns, would have lost itst gutta percha covering by melting. To obviate this insuperable difficulty the coils were enclosed in surrounding tanks of ice, and in the most sultry weather the cable went over the stern, notwithstanding the tremendous friction, as hard as a bar of iron.

In the fishing trade, ice is invaluable. We are told by the largest wholesale salesmen of Billingsgate that were it not for this preservative agent, during the four hot summer months of last year not one pound of deep sea-water fish would have reached that market. As it was, the moment the nets were hauled in the "take" was immediately mixed with rough ice. Thus the use of this new preservative agent has largely increased the sphere of the fishery operations. Indeed, we are told that Yarmouth mackerel caught yesterday is not so good as Norway mackerel that has been caught for ten days and brought over iced; but then it must be eaten, as we have said before, immediately the freezing element is withdrawn. We are all familiar with the use the retail fishmonger makes of ice, as we daily see the huge blocks of glittering crystal on the slabs of the principal west-end shops, not placed in direct contract with the silvery salmon and trout, but standing in solemn majesty also, like a throne for the ice king, and diffusing an Arctic atmosphere around in the midst of the dog days. Butchers and poulterers are beginning to make use of it; and the art of brewing has been wonderfully cheapened and simplified by means of its refrigerating power. Of old, the brewer could only brew once a week, as it required that time to allow the wort to cool; now the process is accomplished in a few hours by means of icing tanks, and all delay on this account is abolished.

The naturalist has taken advantage of its powers to conserve life. If the stock breeders have as yet failed to make ice the carrier of killed meat to this country, the scientific life carriers—if we may be allowed the use of the term—have been more successful. The ova of salmon and trout, packed in moss and covered between ice blocks, have been carried successfully to Tasmania, and now the waters of that country are alive with British fish. Of course the eggs of birds can be carried safely by the same agency, and New Zealand and other islands in the same latitude will not only receive the human overplus of these islands, but also the denizens of air and water that heretofore were thought to be divided for ever from them.

In the metropolitan hospitals ice is getting largely into use. No serious amputation is now performed without the use of ice to deaden the pain of the knife, and by reason of its congelative power to arrest hemorrhage, which is too often the cause of death in some of the grand operations. Three thousand tons a year are used for this purpose at St. Thomas's Hospital. The medical student has also to be thankful for its use in the dissecting-room—heretofore, during the sultry months, so offensive and unhealthy. We have, however, no room to notice the thousand minor operations in the arts and sciences in which the new enters as a cooling agent. It will speedily become almost as valuable as colorific agents; but, unlike the latter, it suffers seriously by loss during its transport to this country. Whilst in the ships and stores such a wintry atmosphere is produced, that but little loss is sustained; but whenever it is exposed as in transhipment and land carriage, to the air, liquification so rapidly takes place that at least half is lost from the time of its being gathered until it is sold. Ice, which sells in Norway at five shillings a ton, costs here, according to the demand, from twenty-five to fifty shillings a ton. There are sixteen large stores in the metropolis, irrespective of ice-laden ships in the season, that remain in the river to be discharged when convenient. We overhauled, a few days since, off Billingsgate, an old privateer of the American war of 1774, still sound and strong, whilom a whaler, now an ice-ship with upwards of 300 tons on board. "Precious cold on board, captain," we said. "Aye, aye, sir, cabin like a refrigerator; hot grog is the only game to keep one's toes from falling off here."

Norway, under present circumstances, is the only source of supply for this material for England, water carriage being so cheap, and the ice lakes from which it is gathered being close to the seaboard near Drobak, in Christiance Fyord. Upon the Continent, however, ice from Switzerland is coming into use, especially in Paris, and no doubt many an Alpine glacier will in future become valuable property. Nature produces nothing that is unprofitable, and vast tracts of mountain ridges that will not sustain human life are yet destined doubtless to become centres of human industry, and be worked as energetically as coal mines. Where Nature fails us in this respect, as in England, it is just possible that art will be made to do her work. There is nothing easier than to make ice artificially; cost is the only question. Both chemically and mechanically it can be accomplished. Those who supply penny ices for the million, no doubt have had many an offer to take the matter out of the hands of Dame Nature, and transform it into a pure manufacturing art—unless the Yankees' threat should be carried out of cutting through the Gulf of Darien, and diverting from us the gulf stream; in which case our temperature would, they say, be converted into that of Norway, and the real commodity would only be too plentifully made at home.—*Daily News.*

The same paper has the following para. in a later issue—"Dr. F. Churchill, of St. Thomas' Hospital, writes us that the quantity of ice used annually at St. Thomas' Hospital is less than twenty tons. Ice is seldom if ever used in the hospital to deaden the pain of the knife in serious amputations, now that chloroform is so extensively used. In the surgical wards indiarubber bags full of ice are kept constantly applied to many cases of severe contusions, fractures, congestions of the brain, tumours, &c."

MOTIVES TO IDOLATRY.

(Native Opinion.)

Two letters have lately appeared signed by "A Hindu" in which he tries to vindicate Hinduism from idolatry, by representing the latter to be merely the invention of Brahmans, who have conspired to deceive the people for the sake of enriching themselves. There is of course some truth in the statement, but the motive is altogether too paltry and weak to induce millions to adopt such a form of religion. Something else was required to effect it. . . . When the Brahmans, asserted the necessity of idols and introduced them, they only obeyed the physical part of the religious instinct, which like all other instincts must culminate in physical manifestations. It is a little too strong to saddle the Brahmans alone with the crime of idolatry which has so strong an advocate in the human breast itself.

As for the Vedas to which a "A Hindu" appeals, we will engage to pick out of them anything he may propose, just as the slaveholders of America appealed to the Bible to vindicate their nefarious trade. The most cherished idea of Hindus seems to have been that science alone can insure eternal beatitude to man; hence the enormous number of religious writings and sciences. On this idea also the Sankhya system is founded which Buddha has exalted to a practically atheistic religion. As already said, so vast an ocean as Hindu religious literature must contain all kinds of fish, so that idolators, monotheists, and politheists may easily suit themselves. We shall take a curious passage which is pantheistic and defies man:—

"When man knows how to see all beings in this supreme spirit, and this supreme spirit in all beings, he cannot despise anything whatever. Him who has understood the identity of all beings exist only in that one being, him who has felt this deep identity, what trouble, what pain can henceforth attack him? Then man arrives at Brahma himself: he is luminous, without body without evil, without matter, pure liberated from every defilement; he knows, he foresees, he dominates everything; he lives only by himself alone, and the beings appear to him such as they were from all eternity, always similar to themselves *."

The following is another passage according to which a pious man also becomes a god, or even the supreme God:—

"Knowing the elements, knowing the worlds, knowing all regions, and all spaces, adoring the word which is the first born, the pious man embraces the vivifying spirit of the solemn sacrifice by the meditation of his soul. Understanding that heaven, earth, air are only Him, knowing that the worlds, discovering that the space and the year are only Him, he sees this being he becomes this being; he identifies himself with Him, by terminating this vast and fertile tissue of the solemn sacrifice †."

What a tremendous blasphemy in a wretched human being born to-day, at the mercy of countless diseases, and dead to-morrow, to identify himself with his creator and the creator of everything which was, is or will be, to all eternity.—(COMMUNICATED.)

* *Dea Vedas.* Barthélemy St. Hilaire. *Voyjour Véda Blanc* p. 87
† *Ibidem* p. 85.

THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

A special meeting of members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held lately, to hear a paper by Mr. Edward Rae, on the actual condition of the Suez Canal and on the probability of its being opened for general traffic at the time announced by the company. There was a good attendance.

Mr. Charles Clark, president of the Chamber, occupied the chair, and, in introducing the gentleman who was about to address them, briefly alluded to the vast importance of the subject.

Mr. Rae then proceeded to read his paper, which is described as a very able one. It concluded as follows:—The dredges on the canal are the most enormous ever constructed—they cost some £20,000 each—and one actually excavated over 110,000 cubic yards of sand in one month. There is no question about the financial position of the Canal Company. The original subscribed capital, £8,000,000 sterling, has been increased by various compensations and grants, amounting to nearly £3,500,000 sterling; and, in a recent convention in lieu of the session by the Canal Company of their rights of exclusive navigation on the Sweet Water Canal, their exemption from import duties, right of fishing in the canal waters, their establishments at all the points, except at Port Said, Suez, and Ismailia, their magazines at Boulak Damietta (though with the option of renting them if necessary), by the sum of £1,200,000; add to these the sum of £4,000,000, raised last year by issue of debentures and lottery-drawings, which gives a total of £16,700,000—of which only £12,000,000, however, had to the found by the shareholders. M. de Lesseps writes on the 5th of July (the present month) that the actual resources of the company will amply suffice to complete the works. The company's £20 shares a month ago were at 15 per cent. premium. For the last two years they have been gradually and steadily rising in value. We are told that the canal will be of no use to sailing vessels, as, if the winds are favourable on the outward voyage, they would not be so on the homeward voyage. This, of course, depends very much on the season of the year, and, at all events, a compromise may be made, —sailing vessels can go *out* by the canal and *return* round the Cape, and *vice versa*. Iron sailing ships can, with a moderate outlay, be converted into auxiliary screws—making the passage to Bombay in perhaps 40 to 50 days—and wooden ships will still find employment in carrying coals and heavy imperishable goods. I believe the feature of Ismailia will be a great one. It is proposed to create there a sort of universal market and exchange, where goods will be brought from all parts of the world (after the fashion of the great Russian fair of Novgorod, though on a far grander scale). The Canal Company announces that in the month of November next the canal will be open for the passage of large ships. Suppose, however, that the opening should, from some unforeseen cause, have to be postponed for another one, two, or even three months—I do not believe for a moment myself that it will—but if it should, I hardly think anybody will find fault with M. de Lesseps for that. Let us think of the long and disheartening struggle he has had with more than natural difficulties, and we must admit that if he should be a few months behind the time fixed, he need not be very much ashamed of it; and I have no doubt that each of the princes who goes out to the inauguration of the Suez Canal—and the Prince of Wales especially—will at least take a decoration with him for Mons. de Lesseps. If I can answer any question or at any time afford information to anybody on the subject of the canal, I shall be very glad to do so.

Mr. Dixon remarked that he had visited the canal works in February last, and from all he had observed then in a general way he had come to the conclusion that the undertaking was a tangible one, which would be completed and successfully opened within reasonable time. He therefore perfectly concurred in the bulk of Mr. Rae's remarks. In reply to the chairman, Mr. Dixon added that the canal could be rendered available for sailing ships, or, in fact, for any kind of craft that could arrive at the ends.

Mr. Rae remarked that only vessels under 50 tons would be allowed to sail through the canal, larger ones being either towed or propelled. There were no locks in the canal. In reply to Mr. Patterson, Mr. Rae further explained that for between one and two miles on each side, besides the channel through them, the Bitter Lakes would be available for navigation to the depth of nearly 30 feet of water.

Mr. W. B. Forwood remarked that it was quite satisfactory to hear a paper so full of facts as Mr. Rae's after having had so much theory on the subject. The real practical question into which the whole issued was, whether the canal really would be opened on the 17th November this year, throughout its entire length, at 26 feet depth with a width sufficient for ships to pass and repass.

Mr. Rae replied that the whole of his paper was intended to show that there was no reason why the canal should not be opened at the date announced. The results he had set forth were arrived at from independent calculations made by himself, but based, of course, upon figures furnished by the company, who alone were in possession of reliable statistics. No doubt, when opened, the canal would have a depth of 26 feet as asserted, for the Canal Company could have no object in making any misstatement on that point. It would manifestly be far better policy for them to delay the opening of the canal for a month or two than that the very first vessel should stick on account of insufficient or falsely stated depth.

Mr. Dixon having remarked that his impression was that the shares were slightly at a discount,

Mr. Rae stated that when last he looked, a month ago, they were selling in France at a premium of 15 per cent.

A member having said there had been rumours that the confident announcements of M. de Lesseps were simply intended to supply the deficiency in the funds,

Mr. Rae explained that sufficient funds had already been supplied. M. de Lesseps' own intimation was that he did not want more.

The *Shipping Gazette* says—The French are displaying greater energy in the affair of the Suez Canal than might have been expected. Messrs. Fraissinet père et Fils, of Marseilles, who are well known in connection with lines of steam vessels, have resolved to establish a regular service between Marseilles and Bombay immediately on the opening of the canal; and they have had built for it by Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, a large iron steamer, of 2,130 tons and 170-horse power, which is to be delivered to them in September. The Austrians, on their part, are not unmindful of the effect the canal is likely to have on trade between Europe and Asia. The Austrian Lloyds is advertising that—"With the view of facilitating to Austrian industry direct relations with the East, and to permit it to enjoy the advantages which no doubt will result from the approaching opening of the Suez Canal, the company will henceforth carry gratuitously 40 quintals of samples of Austrian products in its steamers that ply between Trieste and Alexandria, provided the said samples be destined for the principal markets in India."

THE NEW CLYDE-BUILT SHIP SIR WALTER SCOTT.

There has just arrived in the Sandon Dock, from the Clyde, a fine new vessel, which must fully maintain, if it do not indeed enhance, the already high reputation of its builders, Messrs. Archibald M'Millan and Sons, of Dumbarton. It is named the Sir Walter Scott, and has been built for Messrs. H. N. Hughes and Nephew, of this port (Liverpool). The vessel is about 1,300 tons register, and ranks in the highest class both at the London and Liverpool Lloyds. It has been thoroughly equipped in every respect (all the latest improvements having been taken advantage of), and will amply reward the inspection of those interested in shipping who may visit it before it sails hence on its first voyage to Bombay. The admirable mechanical appliances cannot fail to attract special attention. Use can easily be made of the engine for working the cargo, lifting or lowering the anchor, and such operations. The pumps, which are the patent of Mr. Kirkland, of Liverpool, can by a somewhat novel process be adapted not only for washing the decks but to act as a powerful fire engine, in case of emergency. This latter object is accomplished by a suction pipe led either over the side of the ship or to the hold. The forecastle is a commodious one, uncommonly light and airy. The cabin accommodation is also of a very superior description; in fact, all through the smith, joiner, and decorative work are excellent to a high degree. From the fine lines of the ship she ought to prove an exceedingly fast sailer. The Sir Walter Scott, it need only be added, is to be under the thoroughly competent command of Captain James C. Shaw, late of the Annot Lyle.—*Albion.*

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."

LOOKING BEFORE THEM.

There was one great quality possessed by the Volunteers at Wimbledon, which must have struck even the most careless observer—their foresight.

"A CAUTION."

Comic Man, "What's your Fightin' Weight Gov'nour?"

Muscular Curate (readily). "Twelve Stone Ten, Sir; and if you ask me such another Fool's Question, I'll take you into the Balcony, and drop you over!"

A DOG'S TALE.

"During the past fortnight Mr. Cooke has made complaints that he could not carry on the business of the Clerkenwell Police Court, owing to the barking of the dogs captured in the street, by order of the Commissioners of Police."

Is this the Barking nuisance we hear so much of?

"WUT" AT WIMBLEDON.

A Scotch Volunteer, one of the knot of critics round the firing-point where the Line-prizes were being shot for, on asking, with some contempt in his voice, "Whaur thae lads come frae?" and being told "Aldershot," was heard to mutter, complacently, "Hech, Sirs! Aulder shots sud be better shots, I'm thinkin'!"

A LADY'S NOTE.

Dear Mr. Punch,—I read in the papers that among the Bills now being prepared for the Prussian Landtag there is said to be one for introducing Civil Marriage.

That's easy enough, but will somebody prepare a Bill for introducing civility *after* marriage? That is what I should like to see—and hear. How would *you* like, if you were a lady, to have to ring the bell yourself, and be scowled at if you spoke when my lord is reading the paper, and if you answer the parlour-maid when he happens to be retailing an anecdote, O law! Write upon this subject, and oblige—Yours, affectionately,

Griselda Terrace. A Snubbed Wife.

FROM LONDON TO PARIS.

A Parisian, writing from England, relates how he has visited the Exhibition of his compatriot, Madame Tussaud. After seeing the Chamber of Horrors, he looks at the sleeping and breathing beauty, so dear to us all in childhood's holidays, and exclaims:

"Dans ce lit une jeune femme (de cire) representée dormante. Un ressort caché soulève le drap a intervalles égaux, et simule le léger mouvement causé par la respiration. L'illusion est absolue . . . . et non sans charme.

"La femme est, en effet, d'une beauté extravagante. Et, ma foi! si elle était à marier . . . . !"

Here's a suggestion! Perhaps in a week or two we shall read an announcement, under the head of Marriages, which will inform us how the Sleeping Beauty was attended to the altar by all Madame Tussaud's Waxworks, dusted for the occasion. In a public-house, wither our Lively Neighbour had retired to refresh himself after, I suppose, the overpowering morning in Baker Street, he says:—

"Ce sont des bières de toutes les couleurs, entre autres de Ginger-bier, composition savonneuse et mousseuse. . . . . véritable invention de pharmacien que ce ginger-bier. Prenez en couché et dans une cuillier à bouche, l'illusion est complete!"

I wonder where he got his Ginger-bier? It will hardly bear thinking of! Did it, I wonder, occur to him to ask, whence the name of Ginger beer? Is it Ginger and beer mixed? Which is the beer, and which is the Ginger? It is curiously and wonderfully made, and well worthy the attention given to it by yours, Pop.

A NOODLE'S NOTE-BOOK.

If you wish to see human nature in one of its blackest and most repulsive phases, observe the countenances of the eleven riders in an omnibus when the twelfth passenger enters with a wet umbrella.

In seeking lodgings ask how long the servant has been in her place. Depend upon it you will never be comfortable where there is a constant change of slaveys. A good landlady keeps her family, her temper, a civil tongue, and above all her servants.

Unless you are a very strong person, never rush rashly into a row. A man with uncertain soles to his boots should always avoid a scrape.

"At the end of the piece," said the successful author to the Manager, whose house was not filling, "the audience rose like one man!" "Yes," replied the Manager, "far too like one man to please *me*." But Managers, like farmers, are always grumbling. This reminds me of one who described the condition of his "business" thus: When it was over, Sir, the audience went out arm-in arm."

Never judge by appearances. Perhaps you think Jones face an honest one. Frame it with the Old Bailey dock and see what a change there is in it. Picture the best faces you know in a like position, and say if one and all would not answer to the reporters' phrase,—a "suspicious-looking character."

There are certain people who declare they don't care what they eat. Never ask them to dinner, for be sure they will go away and abuse everything.

"Fine straightforward man Grinder—man of his word. Never knew him break it. Says he'll sell you up, and does so." *From an unpublished and (so blind are Managers!) Unacted Comedy.*

Dear dogmatic old Johnson declared a man who makes a pun would pick a pocket. My friend Filcher says it may be true, but what crimes are the anti-punsters not capable of! Pocket-picking, after all, is only a perverted accomplishment.

Always avoid men who are continually saying, "To make a long story short," &c. They never *do*.

He was a smart fellow who, when a man kicked up a disturbance at a theatre, exclaimed, "That gentleman is a disgrace to his order."

Isn't "holding the candle to the deuce" merely making light of wickedness?

MR. PUNCH'S PROTEST AGAINST THE PASSING THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Mr. Punch, for himself and all other journalists,

Protests

1. Because this bringing the affair to a tame compromise is an injury to himself and those whom he has named, inasmuch as it Eliminates a variety of very good words, as Crisis, Antagonistic, Complication, Constitutionalism, Sacerdotalism, Vituperative, Demonstration, Commutation, Disestablishment, Disendowment, and other valuable polysyllables, and the weather is too hot for the Crystallisation of new ideas.
2. Because he, personally, is done out of an awful lot of effective Cartoons, which would have been supplied by a Collision, particularly a view of Beales marching upon the House of Lords, and one of Mr. Disrael demanding the impeachment of Mr. Bright for bad Latin.
3. Because though he never believed in a Crisis, a great many able penmen have insisted there was one, and they are brought to open shame by the ridiculous business habits of Englishmen.
4. Because we shall all be deprived of the daily satisfaction of seeing the House of Commons well pitched into by the *Standard*, as Atheists, Dissenters, and Robbers, that estimable journal having actually calmed down, on the morning after the arrangement, and being able to utter nothing stronger than the mild complaint that "fidelity to principle has been supplanted by a dog-like subservience to a man. We see the result of this in that monotonous assemblage of dumb-foundered mutes which calls itself the Liberal party, and which knows no higher line of duty than to vote as Mr. Glyn directs, and kotow to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright. The policy which has reduced the Ministerial ranks to that perfection of discipline exhibited in a school fresided over by a flogging usher, has knocked out the brains of the party, and substituted for an assemblage of thinking men a fortuitous concourse of stilted mediocrities, whose *mot d' ordre* is to vote as they are told, and yell down the Opposition speakers."
5. Because English people were learning something about the Geography of Ireland, and several accomplished persons had been known to speak with comparative exactitude as to the relative positions of Dublin and Galway, Cork and Coleraine, and had the debates lasted another year, there is reason to believe that most people would have had a distinct notion of the situation of the four provinces.
6. Because the passing the Bill is a new evidence of the tyranny of England towards Ireland. The former, having ever been a plunderer of the latter, now robs her of her last grievance.
7. Because Parliament will now have an excuse for addressing itself to trumpery topics like Education, Pauperism, Emigration, Sanatory Regulation, Crime, Taxation, and the like, which are exceedingly dull themes, and which offer no points for fiery orators or sparkling wits.
8. Because he did not want to go out of town, and hoped for an autumn Session as an excuse for sticking to his Club, whereas now he must go and be bored with scenery, bad cooking, and dear lodgings at some sea-side place.
9. Because he hates Papists.
10. Because he hates Protestants.
11. Because he hates Every Body, and means to, until the weather permits him to wear clothes.

PUNCH.

LLOYD'S SALVAGE ASSOCIATION.

At the thirteenth annual meeting of this association, held at Lloyd's, W. W. Saunders, Esq., F.R.S., chairman, in the chair, the following report was read and adopted:—

"The capital of the association has been increased during the year by £329 17s 9d., the entrance fees received during the year having been as usual carried to the capital account; while, on the other hand, the expenditure of the association has exceeded its income by a small sum, viz., £11 7s. 3d. The officers of the committee established at Glasgow, Liverpool, and London, for the inspection of ships loading at those ports, have continued their duties. Their reports have been regularly laid before the members of the association, and their value has been very constantly acknowledged. The special officer appointed to watch the discharge of flax ships at Dundee during the year 1867-68 has also been occupied on the same duty during a portion of the year 1868-69. It has been found that the supervision of this officer has tended very materially, to assist the proper classification of damage, and consequently, the ready settlement of the claims founded thereon. Besides the more important cases entrusted to the charge of the committee during this year, there have been a great number of cases in which the assistance of the committee has been requested, and afforded for the collection of information, or for guidance and advice only, and which have not been entered on the case book—a less formal record only having been taken of them. In these last-named cases, as well as in a great proportion of more important cases, the assistance or advice of the committee has, as usual, been given without fee. The following are some of the more important cases:—

"Bremensis—from Bombay for Liverpool; cargo, cotton, &c. This ship, in pursuance of her voyage on the 12th August last, stranded on Ascension Island. The particulars of this case, which are too lengthy to report, will be fresh in the memories of the members of the association. The value of the cargo saved and brought to this country is about £33,000. The cotton, which was identified has been delivered to the consignees, and that unidentified was sold, and the proceeds have been distributed, with the exception of a small balance, which is retained to meet the expenses of contesting the salvage suit now proceeding in the Admiralty Court. . . . . .

"Calcutta—This ship of 1,500 tons, on her voyage from London to Bombay, laden with a telegraphic submarine cable, belonging to the Government of India, was, after collision in the Bay of Biscay, abandoned, on the 6th of February last, in the chops of the Channel. Intelligence having been received that she had been seen floating after abandonment, the committee—being called upon to act—requested the assistance of the Admiralty to send a tug from Plymouth to the succour of the abandoned ship. The Admiralty gave their assistance most promptly and readily, and dispatched, by telegraph, H.M.S. Terrible from Plymouth that same afternoon. The search of the Terrible was successful, and on the following morning she towed into Plymouth sound the Calcutta, with the whole of her valuable cargo on board, except that which had been jettisoned previous to the abandonment. Numerous salvage claims nevertheless arose, and the Council of India entrusted to the committee the settlement of these claims as far as the cargo was concerned. They have all been settled; and, moreover, the committee, at the request of Underwriters interested, have presented a service of plate to Captain Coode, of H.M.S. Terrible, and also appropriate sums of money to the officers and the crew of the ship. The Calcutta has been repaired, and is now nearly ready to recommence her voyage. . . . . .

"Tricksey Wee.—This was a case in which certain boatmen of Harwich and the vicinity were charged with having conspired with the master of the vessel to obtain a fraudulent sum for alleged salvage services. The committee, as mentioned in the last annual report, have been seriously engaged in endeavouring to suppress the wrecking practices on the coast of Kent, which had been so justly complained of by both foreigners and Englishmen. It has been long well known that the vicinity of Harwich was notorious for malpractices in cases of wrecks or casualties at sea, and this case appeared to be one in which the conditions were nearly similar to those which have occurred on the coast of Kent, and which the committee have lately prosecuted successfully, and thereby applied a wholesome check to the practices complained of. It was, therefore, considered that this case should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. The smacksmen, five in number, were accordingly brought to trial before the Lord Chief Justice, at the last Essex Lent Assizes, at Chelmsford. The evidence for the prosecution was completed; thereupon, after discussion between counsel on both sides, and with the sanction of his lordship, the defendants were allowed formally to retract their pleas of 'not guilty,' and to plead 'guilty.' The jury thereupon found a verdict of guilty against all the accused, and his lordship, after having severely commented upon the nefariousness of the practices, and warned the defendants that those to whom the administration of the law was entrusted would seriously punish any convictions for such practices, he bound the defendants over, in their own recognisances of £100 each, to be of good behaviour for three years, and to come up for judgment at any time when called upon within that period; at the same time informing them that if objectionable practices were carried on either by themselves or by any of their associates on the coast within that period, they would be called up for judgment, and sentence would be passed upon them. It is hoped that this example will have a very extended effect in checking malpractices on the coasts of Essex and Suffolk; and it is believed that great good has accrued to commercial interests from the prosecution of this case.

"The committee have found it advantageous to appoint special correspondents at some of the principal foreign ports, such as Calcutta, Singapore, Bombay, Adelaide, and Monte Video. These correspondents report by every mail on subjects of general commercial interest, especially on the loading or discharge of ships, and these reports are regularly laid before the members of the association. The attention of the committee has, during the year, continued to be directed to the system of wrecking in the Bahamas. The cases of improper salvage operations in those islands, and excessive salvage remuneration, which have been successfully contested and revised in the courts of the islands by the intervention of the committe, have had a very satisfactory and beneficial effect in the protection of commercial interests. A special report has been also made to the Government on the subject, which has received the attention of the various departments of the Government to which the matter relates, and it is believed that a very efficient remedy is about to be applied, which will have the effect of checking very materially, if not altogether, the malpractices for which the Bahamas are notorious. Great reason for complaint having arisen at Antwerp on account of the continual particular average claims on cargoes of rice, sugar, and coffee arriving at that city, which claims were unsatisfactorily and unintelligible to the underwriters on whom they were made, the committee deputed an officer to remain at Antwerp during the season at which those cargoes principally arrive, and the effect has been satisfactory to all the interests concerned."

After some other business the meeting separated.

THE ENGLISH AND INDIAN COLONELS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The difficulties which have arisen from the amalgamation of the Royal and Indian armies appear to be interminable. Since 1860, when the amalgamation was effected, the authorities have almost constantly been more or less actively engaged in attempts to solve some apparently insoluble problem, to redress some injustice involuntarily perpetrated, to balance the scales which hold the interests and destinies of the two armies. But the scales refuse to be balanced. No sooner are they weighted on one side than the other kicks the beam. Now it is the Indian, now the English officers who are complaining, and the worst is that in the majority of cases these complaints are perfectly well founded. Of this class is a grievance which has lately come to a head, and which, as it affects the interests of we know not how many hundreds of officers, naturally attracts a good deal of attention. The nature and extent of the grievance are set forth very clearly in the report of a Committee which was lately appointed to inquire into it. Before the promotion arrangements of 1854 were introduced the lieutenant-colonels and colonels of the Royal and East India Company's services rose together to the rank of colonel and major-general, by the operation of the general brevets granted by the Crown at irregular intervals. But the lieutenant-colonels of the Indian army were also occasionally promoted to the rank of colonel by regimental line step before they became entitled to that rank by the Royal brevets. The lieutenant-colonels of the Royal army not enjoying this advantage, the result was an unequal rate of advancement for the two bodies of officers. The supersessions to which this system gave rise naturally led to complaints being made, and at the instance of the Duke of York the rise of the Company's lieutenant-colonels to the rank of colonel by regimetal advancement was stopped in 1806; but in 1829 this arrangement was abandoned, on the condition that the senior lieutenant-colonels of the Royal army serving in India should be protected from supersession by a junior lieutenant-colonel of the Company's army. The Duke of Wellington insisted strongly on the injustice and impropriety of permitting any supersession of officers, and Lord Hill in 1834 took exactly the same view, and expressed it in even stronger terms. The following arrangement, therefore, was come to:—That on the promotion of a Company's lieutenant-colonel by the regimental line step, the local rank of colonel should be conferred on all the lieutenant-colonels of the Royal army serving in India who might be seniors to the promoted Company's officer, in order that they might continue to hold the same relative positions as colonels that they had held as lieutenant-colonels. But a difficulty remained. The Company's rank, being a regimental rank, was permanent, and qualified its possessor to rise to that of major-general by the general brevets; but the Royal army rank, being local and temporary only, carried with it no such privilege; and thus the evil which had occurred on promotion to a colonelcy would occur again on promotion of the Indian officers to the position of major-general. Therefore it was necessary to apply the same rule when an Indian colonel became a major-general—viz., to confer the local rank of major-general upon all the Royal colonels who were senior to him. It was not then necessary to protect the Royal officers from supersession elsewhere than in India, simply because an Indian officer in those days held no rank outside the limits of the Company's charter, and thus the local solution of the difficulty was quite feasible and satisfactory. In 1854 a new system of promotion was inaugurated by Royal Warrant. An establishment of general officers based on the supposed requirements of the respective armies was set apart for each service, and the performance of a certain amount of regimental or other duty, not standing in the list as before, was henceforth to be the qualification for promotion to the rank of colonel. At the date of this warrant the colonels of the two services started apparently on equal terms, the previous brevet having promoted to major-general the colonels of both services of date on or before 1846. But it so happened that the fixed establishment of general officers for the British army was less than the number of such officers then existing on the British list, while the new Indian establishment was greater than the number of general officers then existing on the Indian list. In the British service, therefore, the supernumeraries had to be absorbed; in the Indian service no less than ninety-five colonels, some of only ten months' service, had to be promoted, and the promotions were carried down to the 1st of February, 1854, or seven years in advance of the colonels of the British army. Some other causes, consequent on measures introduced since the amalgamation, have tended further to accelerate the Indian promotion, and the result of these combined influences has been the very wholesale supersession of English colonels which forms the grievance now under consideration. We thus see that our practice and policy in this matter was, until 1854, to ensure by artificial means, when natural means failed, a perfect equality of promotion for the two forces; and that the Duke of York, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Hill adopted these as a guiding and necessary principle. The present state of affairs is best told in the words of the report:—"The generals now in course of promotion on the Indian list were colonels of the year 1863, and lieutenant-colonels of 1858-9. The last Indian general promoted to the rank of colonel passed over and superseded no less than 230 colonels of the British service, the seniors of whom date as colonels of 1854 and 1855, and many of whom distinguished themselves at the head of Her Majesty's regiments in the several actions in the Crimea." But worse remains behind. Many of the superseded British colonels commanded brigades or independent columns, in which some of the Indian colonels who have now been promoted over their heads to the rank of major-general served as majors only. Thus Colonel Wetherall, Colonel Haythorne, Colonel Douglas, Colonel Greathead, Colonel Jones, and Colonel Kelley, all officers of distinction and of Indian experience, have been superseded by their juniors; and as the rank of Indian officers was in 1855 made general, and carries its natural precedence in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, the evil of supersession, which was before only serious in India, is now felt wherever English officers are associated with officers of the Indian army. Indeed the two armies are now one, although the lists for promotion to the higher ranks are separate; and this supersession is, therefore, as the committee observe, "a more grave and substantial injury than it was at the time when Lord Hill so forcibly condemned it."

As an aggravation of the evil, it appears that the position and prospects of the colonels of the Indian Staff Corps who had the amalgamated list have also been "grievously and detrimentally affected," to an extent which